The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XV. TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1843. No. 1852

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Two Shillings and Sixpence, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "Sydney Morning Herald" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. John Harris, Collector, Sydney; Mr. Joseph Hunt, Balmain; Mr. John Liscombe, Bathurst; Mr. Laban White, Windsor; Mr. Hugh Taylor, Parramatta; Mr. A. W. Larymore, Maitland and Wollombi; Mr. D. L. Spillane, Campbelltown; Mr. John Coleman, Penrith; Mr. R. Davison, Wollongong; Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; Mr. John M'Kinlay, Postmaster, Cassilis; Mr. John Gray, Queanbeyan; Mr. Arthur Brown, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; Mr. John M'Kee, Berrima; Mr. William Bagnerd Rhodes, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "Kemp and Fairfax," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "Sydney Morning Herald" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods only can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. Advertisements must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that in future the following Rules will be strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half year; and the Proprietors must be furnished to the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscribers' Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
Lower George-street.

"SEAHORSE" STEAM SHIP.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SYDNEY, TWOFOLD BAY, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, AND PORT PHILLIP.

THE STEAM SHIP *SEAHORSE* will leave Sydney, from the Flour Company's Wharf—
For the towns of LAUNCESTON and PORT PHILLIP, on Saturday, the 6th May, at 6 p.m.
For HOBART TOWN, on Saturday evening, at 6 p.m., 27th May.

Cabin Fare £10
Steerage £4

Freight to Port Phillip .... 45s. per ton
" Launceston . 30s. per ton
" Hobart Town 30s. per ton

Bills of lading must be on the usual steam ship form, which can be had at any stationer's.

For the convenience of the inhabitants of the Maneroo district, the *Seahorse* will call at the township of BOYD, Twofold Bay, both ways, going and returning.

Cabin £2
Steerage £1

Further information obtained upon application to BOYD AND CO.,
Unwin's Buildings, near the Custom House.
5667

FOR KEMPSEY, M'LEAY RIVER.

TO SAIL ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH INSTANT.

THE SMART SCHOONER *LARK*, now lying at the Albion Wharf. Apply on board, or at the City Sale Rooms, George-street. 5709

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

To sail positively on the 28th instant.

THE fine fast sailing A 1 brig *UNION*. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
5513 Bent-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 brig *DAWSON*, 227 tons per register, William Carder, commander. The above vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will be dispatched on the discharge of her present cargo. For freight or passage, apply to the commander on board, or to,
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.
5486 Fort street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing first-class barque *PRINCESS ROYAL*, 249 tons register, Edward Newby, commander, having a considerable part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to
J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George street, or to
RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.
Hunter-street, April 17. 5421

FOR PORT NELSON, PORT NICHOLSON, AND AUCKLAND.

THE BRIG *GUIDE*, will sail in about ten days, half of her freight being already engaged. For freight or passage, apply to Mr. J. Peacock, Miller's Point. 5025

FOR CALCUTTA VIA MADRAS.

THE fine, first-class SHIP *TEMPLAR*, 565 tons, W. B. Brown, Commander, will sail for the above ports on the 25th instant. This ship has very superior accommodations; for freight or passage apply to
5392 A. B. SMITH AND CO.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL TO LONDON.

THE first class BARQUE *CYGNET*, Captain Dalston, has only room for fifty bales of wool. For freight, for which early application is necessary, to the Master, on board, off Armitage's Wharf, or to
5516 A. B. SMITH AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE FINE BARQUE *EARL OF DURHAM*, A 1, 400 tons, Robert Tindall, commander, has room for three cabin and eight intermediate or steerage passengers. Apply to the captain on board, off the Commercial wharf, to
A. GORE; or to
5246 J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class fast-sailing A 1, barque *CALEDONIA*, 199 tons as per register, R. Case, commander. This vessel has the greater portion of her cargo already engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. Her cabin accommodations for passengers are superior. Applications to be made to the Captain, on board, off Bott's Wharf, or to
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
4759 Fort-street.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Brig *MATILDA*, George Dawson, commander, is now open for freight or charter to any part of the world. Apply to Messrs Roemer and Ebden, Charlotte-place. 5423

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE fine fast-sailing British-built barque *CLARENDON*, 431 tons per register, J. B. Grant, Commander, now discharging her inward cargo at Campbell's Wharf: could be ready to proceed to sea in ten days hence, and having seven feet between decks is admirably adapted for the conveyance of stock. Apply to the Commander, on board, or to
ROBERT HOW AND CO.,
Lower George-street.
April 17. 5442

HOMEBUSH RACES.

APPLICATIONS for Booths at Homebush, for the next Meeting, will be received until twelve o'clock on Thursday next, the 27th April. Applications to be addressed, the Hon. Secretary of the Jocky Club, Royal Hotel. Terms, £2 each Booth. 5693

THE ST. LEGER STAKES. 1843.

THE ST. LEGER STAKES of Fifteen Sovereigns each, five forfeit if declared, with — Sovereigns added, for three year old Colts and Fillies bred in the Colony, one mile and a half, will be run on the first Tuesday in May.

Colts .... 8 st. 7lbs.
Fillies .... 8 ,, 4 ,,

Entrances to be made first Saturday in January, and forfeits declared second Saturday in April addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the "Australian Jockey Club," at the Royal Hotel, before nine o'clock P.M., each day.

Entrances Two Sovereigns, deposit Five Sovereigns.

Further particulars will be announced hereafter.

W. HUNTER,
Honorary Secretary.
Sydney, November, 1842. 7459

BRAIDWOOD RACES.

AT a MEETING of the Subscribers to the BRAIDWOOD RACES, held at the Doncaster Inn, on the 15th instant, it was resolved,

That the BRAIDWOOD RACES come off on the 23rd and 25th of May, and that the following Prizes be run for.

FIRST DAY.

BRAIDWOOD PLATE, Fifty Guineas; for horses of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance £5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PLATE, Twenty-five Pounds; for horses that never won a given prize; heats, once round; entrance, £3 3s.; three entrances or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for *bona fide* Hacks; heats, once round; post entrance, £1 to be added.

SECOND DAY.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses of all ages, heats, two miles; entrance £5 5s.; three entrances or no race; the winner of the Braidwood Plate to carry 7 lbs. extra, at the discretion of the Stewards.

HURDLE RACE, Sweepstakes of Five Pounds with Twenty five Pounds added, twice round; six leaps of three feet eight inches; carrying eleven stone; gentlemen riders: three entrances or no race.

BEATEN STAKES, Fifteen Pounds; £1 entrance.

Horses to be entered at the Doncaster Inn, at five o'clock, p.m., previous to each day's racing.

Subscribers only of Three Guineas can enter Horses for the above Prizes, except for the Hack Stakes, for which £1 will qualify.

WEIGHTS:—

	st.	lbs.
Two years old	6	7
Three years old	7	6
Four years old	8	4
Five years old	8	12
Six years old and aged	9	6

Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds.

STEWARDS.
THOMAS BELL, J.P.
JAMES LARMER,
ANDREW BADGERY,
EDWARD THOMPSON.
JUDGE.
HUGH WALLACE.
CLERK OF THE COURSE.
WILLIAM J. BENNISON,
W. A. MACDONOGH,
3207 Honorary Secretary and Treasurer

HUNT.

THE BRAIDWOOD SUBSCRIPTION PACK throw off at Colombo, on the intervening Wednesday, when the lovers of the chase may calculate on good sport. 3289

NOTICE.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the opening of SMITHFIELD FAIRS, TOWN OF PROSPECT, will be held on TUESDAY, the 9th MAY, 1843.

A ROAST BULLOCK will be provided, and TEA AND COFFEE will be substituted for SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and tents, &c., for the accommodation of the public.

A FULL BAND OF MUSICIANS will be in attendance, and if the Fair Sex will honour the green with their presence, the Festivities will open with a COUNTRY DANCE, to the air of '*Garryowen*,'

Several national amusements of the mother country will be encouraged on that day, and at all succeeding FAIRS; also the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS IN BOOTHS, &c.

In future, TWO FAIRS will be held in each MONTH, as well as a WEEKLY MARKET on every FRIDAY, that is on the FIRST and THIRD TUESDAY in each MONTH.

No charge for the use of paddocks, nor for standing in the sale yards!!!

The CATTLE are expected to arrive the day previous to the FAIR DAY or MARKET DAY, as may be.

The Fairs have now been established Twelve Months and they have succeeded beyond all expectation, and have proved a considerable advantage to the Graziers who availed themselves of them, and the highest prices have been obtained for both Cattle and Sheep sent to SMITHFIELD during the last year. It is therefore evident that it affords the Grazier and Stockholder the benefit of competition, which is so much required in all sales.

Upwards of four thousand Acres of Land, divided into PADDOCKS are reserved for the use of Stock sent for sale, and all particularly well watered.

N.B.—Publicans will be permitted on this and all other occasions to ERECT TENTS for the further accommodation of the public. 5042

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA hereby give notice, that they will dispose of their drafts on London at thirty days' sight, at such sums as may be required, at four per cent. premium.

J. P. ROBINSON,
Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church Hill. 5099

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Association will be held at their Office, (over Ellard's Music Warehouse), on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at three o'clock, P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. HANCOCK, Actuary.
George-street, April 12. 5917

SYDNEY FERRY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR COALS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of this Company, Pitt street, until Thursday next, the 27th instant, for the supply of NEWCASTLE COAL, averaging not less than thirty tons per month, to be delivered, free of all extra expense, and in accordance with the Pit Certificate, at the Company's Wharf, Blue's Point, North Shore.

The Tenders to state the price per ton, including coal, carriage, and delivery.

Payment to be made monthly.

By Order of the Board.
R. MANSFIELD,
Secretary.
April 21 5610

NEW SOUTH WALES LAW SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of this Society will be held, at their Rooms, Elizabeth street North, on the 29th April next, at One o'clock, p. m., for the Election of Members, and general business.

R. J. WANT,
Honorary Secretary.
March 20. 9394

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE UNITED CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.

GENTLEMEN,—I return you my sincere thanks for the impartial, generous, and kind treatment I have experienced from you, since I first commenced soliciting your votes and interest in aiding my return to the Legislative Council. Every day proves to me that the anticipations I first formed of your strenuous support have been well founded. Having obtained a considerable majority of votes, I await with confidence, and trust to your honour and exertions, until the day of polling; and I feel convinced that your frankly accorded pledges are not to be moved, either by flattery on the one hand, or intimidation on the other. With these convictions on my mind, I confidently await the issue of the ensuing election, and again thank you, collectively and individually, for your unceasing zeal and exertions. In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to assure you that I feel doubly anxious for the time, which is not far distant, when I hope to have an opportunity of proving to you that my greatest ambition is to forward and protect the interests of my Country, and, in particular, to promote the welfare of your Boroughs.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
4515 R. FITZGERALD.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF ROXBURGH AND WELLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,—The electoral Districts and Counties which are to return Members for the Colonial Legislature, having been promulgated, I hasten to announce to you my intention of soliciting the honour of being your Representative.

I have requested the honour of representing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington, from the fact of my having some stake in the former County, added to the idea that I shall have it in my power of being of some service to them; I have also been induced to offer myself to your notice, that I may have an opportunity of assuring you how much I have the interest of your Counties at heart, and of convincing you by my votes, (should you do me the honour of electing me), of my determination to oppose every act that I may deem prejudicial to your interests; while at the same time it will be my duty to give my cordial support to the best of my ability to every suggestion having for its object the general welfare and prosperity of the Colony. I have watched with much anxiety the cause of the distress which of late years has fallen upon this, our Country; and I have no hesitation in asserting my belief that they have chiefly emanated, and are mainly attributable, to the mistaken and short-sighted policy, not of our local, but our home Government: to counteract the evil of this fatal tendency, it behoves every person who has a stake or any interest in the prosperity and happiness of this country, to come forward at this period and appear before its constituency, that the electors may have an opportunity of selecting the men best fitted for the performance of the many and arduous tasks that must necessarily devolve on the commencement of a new Legislative Council.

I will do myself the honour of canvassing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington personally, and through my friends, at the earliest possible period.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
W. RUSSELL.
Regentville, Penrith, January 14. 707

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF COOK AND WESTMORELAND.

GENTLEMEN,—Having announced my intention to offer myself as a Candidate to represent your interests in the new Legislative Council of this Colony and having so often laid my sentiments and opinions before you, I deem it now a work of supererogation in me to continue the same, but merely to address you as your Candidate, and solicit your votes and suffrages, assuring you should you honour me with your support and finally send me forth as your representative, I shall ever feel it my duty and greatest ambition to forward your interests to the best of my ability.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
4584 GEORGE BOWMAN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF MURRAY, KING, AND GEORGIANA.

GENTLEMEN,—Your several counties being now united in one electoral district, I have the honour to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of your interests in the new Legislative Council.

In a district so extensive, the political opinions of individuals cannot be generally known. In soliciting your suffrages, therefore, for a seat in that Council, which will, by its measures, affect not only our interests, but those of generations yet to come—which may even mould the future destinies of this infant State, and extend its influence to remote ages—it is incumbent on me to make some profession of the principles which shall guide my public conduct.

As a colonist, I know no such distinctions as Whig or Tory. The welfare of this country—liberal and equal laws for all parties and all sects—institutions suitable to, and corresponding with, the spirit of the age in which we live—should be the great objects of my public life: I seek no support under the supposition that I shall be the advocate of exclusive or sectarian politics.

Religion being intimately interwoven with political principles in every British community, I wish to declare myself a friend to the existing Church Establishment, as founded on Sir Richard Bourke's Church Act; and, if that Act were rendered even more comprehensive, I would be the more inclined to support it.

A settler residing among you, my interests are identical with yours. The colony, in which our fortunes are cast, labours under the extreme of depression; but its new Legislature may do much to restore it to prosperity, by developing its internal resources; by promoting agriculture and colonial manufactures; and by checking useless and extravagant importations. I promise you that, if I have the honour of being returned as your representative, I shall devote my earnest attention to these objects of general interest. I am, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient servant,
T. A. MURRAY.
Yarrowlumla, February 24. 4148

MR. CHARLES HENRY CHAMBERS

HAS

REMOVED from his late Offices in Pitt-street, to the City Council Chambers, in York-street, where not only the duties of his office as Town Clerk, but his private business as a Solicitor, will hereafter be conducted.

A MEETING of the Creditors of Messrs Duke and Curtis will be held at my office on Wednesday, the 26th day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration important matters in connexion with this estate. The trustees under the deed of assignment, and under the insolvency, have been requested to attend.

R. J. WANT.
April 22. 5690

SEAHORSE HOTEL,

TOWNSHIP OF BOYD, TWOFOLD BAY.

FOR the convenience of Passengers going to and returning from Maneroo, this Hotel will be completed in a few weeks, and will be conducted in a manner calculated to give satisfaction to the public, and as nearly as possible at ENGLISH PRICES. 3873

TO BE SOLD, a small fount of Nonpareil Type, at a reduced price, having been in use for a short time. Enquire at the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office

NOTICE.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon Dentist, will be most happy for any medical gentleman and the public in general, to examine the duplicate of his diploma, the original of which he unfortunately lost in the year 1841. Mr. E. having received the same from the Medical Board at the Hague, per barque *Eweretta*. 5454

TEETH.—A NEW DISCOVERY.

MR. J. EMANUEL, SURGEON-DENTIST, begs to submit to the public his peculiar method of supplying artificial and natural teeth, from one to a complete set, upon the beautiful system of self-adhesion, without the aid of springs, wires, clasps, or fastenings of any kind —and above all, are firmer in the mouth—and fixed with that attention to nature so as to excite surprise in the most sceptical. They are so contrived as to adapt themselves to the most tender gums, or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are guaranteed to answer every purpose of articulation and mastication. Mr. E. begs to invite the public to an inspection of the specimens of his effective system of dental mechanism in all its varieties—so free from pain in their application—and which may be seen at his residence daily.

LIST OF CHARGES.

	£	s.	d.
A single tooth	2	2	0
Stopping with gold cement .	0	10	6
Ditto with pure gold leaf .	0	15	0
Scaling	0	10	6
Extracting	0	5	0

In conclusion, Mr. Emanuel wishes to draw the special attention of his patrons to the fact of his being A REGULARLY QUALIFIED SURGEON-DENTIST, OF LEYDEN COLLEGE, from which institution he obtained his diploma in 1836 to practise in the above art. Since that period he has rendered himself intimately conversant in the various modern improvements in the surgical and mechanical branches of his profession in London, Paris, and other towns on the Continent

At home from 10, A.M., till 5, P.M.

Residence—Wyatt's Buildings, Castlereagh-street North. 7293

JOHN HILL, Cabinetmaker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, begs leave to return thanks for the very liberal support he has received since he commenced business in the above line. The advertiser has likewise opened a Cedar Yard, where he intends selling cedar, cut to any dimentions, at a very small profit, for cash only. The Cedar Yard is in Pitt street, between King and Market Streets, which being a central situation, will be very convenient for those persons in the trade who may require cedar, and prove an inducement to them to purchase it of the advertiser. Country orders received and executed with despatch.

N. B.—A very large Spring Van on hire, well adapted for the removal of pianos, furniture, or any light goods. 4968

MR. F. OATLEY respectfully informs the public, that he has returned to his former business, at his well-known establishment, George-street, opposite the Old Burial Ground, where he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a portion of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon his late father.

N.B. Chronometers repaired and rated. 5557

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

THE undersigned, having just received a large assortment of first-rate woollen drapery, has determined to make fashionable clothing, at such prices for (cash only) as will defy the competition of those (would-be tailors) the slop selling drapers, of Sydney, a good fit, a good material, and good workmanship, warranted.

PRICES OF CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

	£	s.	d.
Substantial cassimere trowsers	1	6	0
Ditto dress coats	2	15	0
Ditto frock coats	3	3	0
Ditto blue jackets	1	12	0
Ditto cloth and valencia vests	0	14	0
Good winter coats	2	0	0
Ditto trowers	0	17	0

Liveries and Boys' Clothing very low.

First quality clothing equal to any turned out at the west end of London, where the subscriber has had *ten years'* experience.

	£	s.	d.
The very best dress coats, silk lined ..	3	15	0
The very best frock coats, silk lined ..	4	10	0
The very best dress trousers	1	15	0

Velvet Collars and Edging 6s. each extra.

A large assortment of ready made clothing, all sound colonial workmanship, to suit all classes, constantly on sale.

H. HAYES,
Australian Clothing Establishment,
72, George-street,
5589 Five doors North of the Royal Hotel.

GOLDEN BOOT.

THE Proprietor begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally that he has received three large shipments of Boots and Shoes from one of the most approved makers in London, ex *Alfred*, *John Woodall*, and the *St. George*; they are very superior goods, and will be offered at such prices as will defy competition; and may also be had at the branch shop, called Victoria House, near Mr. Bowden's, opposite the Market, George-street.

F. SMITH,
Opposite Levicks and Younger's.
February 9. 2153

JUST RECEIVED, EX *EWERETTA*—
Superior Welsh flannels
Merinos in every colour
Hosiery and haberdashery
Lamb's wool and merino shirts
Gent.'s longcloth shirts, linen collars and fronts
Chiné de laine dresses
Print and cambric ditto
Shirting calicoes and longcloths
Bonnets, in Rutland, Tuscan, and Dunstable
Ribbons, an excellent assortment
JAMES WADE.
6663 Devonshire House, Pitt-street.

COALS

THE Australian Agricultural Company having completed their arrangements for the sale of Coal in Sydney, the public are informed that they can be supplied—

On the wharf, Miller's Point, at ten pence per bushel, in quantities of not less than twelve bushels.

Or, delivered at any house north of the Cattle Market and west of the Woolloomooloo Creek, in quantities of not less than twenty bushels, at eleven pence per bushel.

Outside the above boundary but within the town of Sydney, one shilling per bushel.

Woolloomooloo and the neighbourhood of Sydney, thirteen pence per bushel.

All payments to be made before delivery, either to Mr. F. Ebsworth Australian Agricultural Company's agent, at Miller's Point, and 155, Pitt-street, or to Dr. M'Kellar, Brickfield Hill, Upper George-street. 3206

EBENEZER COAL WORKS.

THE EBENEZER COAL.—Orders for this large and superior Coal are received and punctually attended to, by M. F. Gramond, Agent, at the Depôt, Davies's Wharf, Sussex-street, Sydney; also at C. Chapman and Co's Staffordshire and Glass Warehouse, No. 1, King-street West. Price at the wharf, 26s. per imperial ton weight of 2240 lbs., in 16 two-bushel bags. Delivered North of the Benevolent Asylum and East of Woolloomooloo Creek, 28s. per ton. Outside the said boundaries, within the City, 30s. per ton, beyond which, extra charge according to distance. Shipping supplied.

N. B. The qualities of the EBENEZER COAL are excellent for the drawing-room, parlour, and kitchen, being large, free from dirt, making little smoke or soot, and at the same time giving out a strong glowing heat.

For Shipping they are well adapted for the caboose and trying-out furnaces for whalers.

For Steamers and Steam Engines in general they are suitable, producing no ill effect on the fire-bars or boilers, being devoid of clinker; they also improve the quality of any other fuel with which they may be mixed.

The general character of the Coal is that of the open burning Scotch Coal.
January 16 247

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

TO SHOPKEEPERS AND UP-COUNTRY SETTLERS.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, Four Hundred Chests superior Hysonskin Tea, warranted sound, at 35s. per single chest, at JOHN ISAACS' South Sea Warehouse, Lower George street, Sydney. 309

TEA.

HYSONSKIN, in chests, half-chests, and quarters
Finest Hyson in quarter-chests
Very superior Twankey Hyson in half-chests
Finest Gunpowder in catty boxes
Very fine Souchong in quarter-chests
Mauritius, Java, and Manila Sugar by the ton or bag
ROASTED COFFEE, the superior quality of which is generally acknowledged and appreciated
Pickles, sauces, hams, spices of all kinds
Sperm, mould, and dip candles
And every article requisite to constitute a general wholesale and family store, at reasonable prices

By conducting business on the principle of small profits and quick returns, and by prompt and careful attention to orders entrusted to him, the proprietor has gained his present extensive connexion; and as he possesses every facility for importing and purchasing articles intrinsically good, with long experience and knowledge of business, he trusts to retain the confidence and augment the support of his friends.

ROBERT PORTER.
74 George-street, next *Chronicle* Office. 5596

JUST ARRIVED, and to be sold at the Stores of Mr. A. Moses, Bridge-street, One hundred hogsheads Hoare's porter, at £3 5s. per hogshead, cash, warranted filled up.

ALSO,
Eight hundred boxes of black tea, warranted sound, 21s. per box
Four hundred boxes of window glass, assorted sizes
And a variety of other sorts of goods. 5491

TREACLE! TREACLE!! TREACLE!!!

BEST Colonial Treacle at Two-pence-Half-penny per pound, at Davy's cheap Grocery Warehouse.

Observe! No. 2, Hunter-street. 5568

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, the following very superior Teas ex *Dawson*.
Congou in chests and half chests
Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong, Pouchong } in boxes
Also,
B. P. Rum
Brown and Clayed Sugars
Port Wine in Pipes.
5110 THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

ON SALE, in small quantities, for the use of private families:—
Apples
Onions
Hay
Oats
Just landed. Apply to
H. W. DOWNES,
5524 Unwin's Buildings, Custom House.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, one of Thurston's best full-sized round Billiard Tables, billiard and pool balls, pool marking-boards, cues, books, and plates of the game.

ALSO,
Superior five-motion beer engines
Eight and ten cock spirit fountains
Wine, ale, and beer measures
Spirit forces.
A. & S. LYONS,
5595 Pitt-street.

HOPS, of the growth of 1842, and without doubt the finest sample ever seen in this market.
5594 ROBERT PORTER.

FOR SALE, fine Van Diemen's Land Hay, per *Seahorse*. Apply to
BOYD AND CO.
Unwin's Buildings, Custom House, March 11.

SPLENDID TOWN PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, or LET on a long Building Lease, all that highly valuable and extensive piece of Land, situated in O'CONNELL-STREET,

Bounded on the east by those handsome premises built by Mr. Turner; on the north by the premises lately occupied by James Raymond, Esq.: and with a frontage to O'Connell-street of about seventy-two feet six inches, and a depth of about one hundred and twenty feet; having now on it a verandah cottage lately occupied by Mr. J. J. Byles, and in the immediate vicinity of the Club House, the Circular Wharf, and the Domain.

ALSO,
Two hundred acres of Land on the Liverpool Road, and within a very few miles of Sydney.

AND,
One thousand and sixty-six acres of agricultural or grazing land on the Ten Mile Creek, being ten miles from the Town of Port Macquarie, on the new line of road to New England.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Saul Samuel, at the office of
MESSRS. A. & S. LYONS,
Pitt street.

ALSO,
TO LET, a Cottage in the best part of Kent-street. Apply as above.
Sydney, April 19. 5495

GALLOWAY BULLS.

FOR SALE, two of the above breed of bulls (father and son), considered by judges the purest of their kind in the colony.

To be seen at Craigend, by Picton. 5489

BOAT FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL four-oared pleasure boat, with sails, oars, anchor, and chain, complete, price £17. Enquire at the *Herald* Office. 5591

WOOL AND OIL.

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or make advances on, Wool or Oil, consigned to their friends, Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London.

CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO.
1836 Jamison-street.

WOOL.

THE Undersigned will give the highest cash price for clothing and skin wools
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Harrington-street, Church Hill.

THE undersigned will purchase for Cash—Wool, Oil, or other produce, or will make cash advances on the same, consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Marniac Jardine, & Co.

THACKER, MASON, & CO.,
100 Fort-street.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

ONE pound of Soap given for one pound of good rendered Tallow: apply at the Soap Manufactory.

J NEWSHAM, Liverpool-street.
Sydney, 4th February 1928

NOTICE.

MESSRS. FOSS AND LLOYD, having resolved upon closing their business as Auctioneers, request that all claims against them be sent in for payment, and that all debts due to them be immediately settled, to prevent the necessity of their being placed in the hands of their solicitor for recovery.

Parties having goods at the rooms of F. and L. are requested to remove them as soon as may be convenient, or to give orders for their unreserved disposal, at a sale which will be held for the purpose of clearing the stores, before the close of the present month.

F. and L. are willing to treat with any person desirous of taking their premises in Lower George-street, either with or without the fixtures.

Sydney, April 19. 5544

FOUND, a Log of Pine. Whoever has lost the same, and will apply to Mr. E. Vickers, North Shore, can have it by paying expenses. 5611

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person found trespassing on the Lands known as Tabor's Land, at Menangle, carrying off timber, or making a thoroughfare through the property or otherwise damaging the fences, will be prosecuted as far as the law allows, from this date.

GEORGE TABOR.
April 20. 5618

WANTED, a Butler and a female Cook, a six months' character is indispensible. Apply between the hours of nine and ten, in the morning, to
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
5475 George-street and Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a middle-aged female servant, capable of doing the general house work of a small family: she must be trustworthy and produce testimonials of character and ability. Apply at Little's Buildings, Sussex-street, opposite Thom's Wharf.
April 22. 5701

A RESPECTABLE Widow wants a place as Housekeeper to an elderly lady or gentleman, or to attend upon an invalid, or any other situation in which she could make herself generally useful. Address to A. Z., at the *Herald* Office. Would have no objection to attend to a suit of Offices. 5654

SMUGGLING.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

AN extent having been issued against JOHN ROSS, late partner in the firm of Dunlop and Co., the above reward will be given to any person giving such information as will lead to the apprehension of the abovenamed John Ross.

J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George-street.
April 24. 5697

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or Strayed, on the 20th February, from Cooloc, on the Murrumbidgee, a dark brown Clydesdale Mare, branded ЭII or C reversed on near shoulder, very long tail and mane, one fore and two hind legs white, a white blaze down the face, and a black horse foal by her side, unbranded. The above Reward will be paid if stolen, upon conviction of the offender or offenders; if strayed, a Reward Two Pounds on delivery of the mare and foal at either of the Inns in Yass, or at the residence of the undersigned.

E. H. SEPPINGS.
April 12. 5655

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

MICHAEL FROST, free by servitude, absconded from my hired service, and a warrant having been issued for his apprehension by the bench of magistrates, Picton, I hereby offer the above reward to any person who will lodge the said Michael Frost in the Lock-up at Picton.

THOMAS INGLIS.
Craigend, April 18.

DESCRIPTION.
Height.......... About 5 feet 4 inches
Complexion .... Fair
Hair.......... Light brown
Eyes .... Hazel
Age .... About 22 years
Stammers very much in his speech
Lately in assigned service at Braidwood.
548

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

LOST, stolen, or strayed, from the run of Duckenfield Park, Hunter River. A bay Mare, with black points and short switch tail, branded W under mane off side. The above reward will be paid on her delivery, at Mr. Cox's, East Maitland, or at Mr. Forbes', Globe Inn, Morpeth. If stolen the sum of £3 will be paid on conviction of the party or parties concerned.

GEORGE WATSON.

ONE POUND REWARD.

STRAYED, from Hélénie, in the parish of Hunter's Hill, a light grey GELDING, six years old, sixteen hands high, illegible brand under mane off side, short in the posterns, blood tail; seen last on the green at Parramatta, on Sunday last, April 16th. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering the horse at Pemberton Grange, or at Hélénie. 5613

SHEEP ON HALVES.

TO LET, in January, 1844 from six to eight thousand Sheep, for the term of three years. The sheep are now running at Argyle, near Lake Bathurst. Security will be required. Apply to the owner,

ANDREW NASH.
Woolpack Inn, Parramatta, April 17. 5406

OFFICES TO LET, in the most central part of George-street, opposite the Treasury, very suitable for an attorney or accountant. Rent, Three Pounds per week. Apply to R. Drummond, tailor, George-street. 5616

TO MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

TO LET, those extensive premises adjoining Messrs. Ashford and Daniels', in Lower George street, well adapted for any kind of business.

ALSO,
TO LET OR SELL,

Concord orange orchard, grapery, glass-house, and fruits of every description, coach-house, stables, out buildings, &c., in all twelve acres, the snuggest gentleman's seat in the colony, or an industrious gardener can make it produce £400 per annum, grapes and oranges alone. For terms and particulars apply at 98, George street, or at
MR. J. S. HANSON'S
5609 Aspinal Lodge, near the Clock.

TO LET, the House and Premises situate at Charlotte-place, Church Hill, lately occupied by Charles Martin and Co., possession can be given on the 22nd instant. Apply to Isaac Simmons, City Auction Mart. 5078

HOUSE TO LET, No. 3, Terry's New Buildings, Pitt-street. Apply to Owen and Co., 25, Pitt-street. 4029

HOUSE TO LET.—To let, a house in Bent-street, next door to E. Manning, Esq., containing eight rooms, stable and coach-house. For particulars enquire of John Frederick Hilly, Surveyor, York-street.
March 29. 4613

TO LET, with immediate possession, a house and shop, one of the best situations for a wholesale or retail business in George-street, near the New City Theatre. Address X. Y. Z., *Herald* Office.
April 12. 5211

TO LET, or for sale, a nineteen years' lease of the REHOBOTH CHAPEL, situate in Pitt-street, corner of Bathurst-street. This building is nearly new, in good repair, and fitted with pews, pulpit, benches, chandelier, &c. Any parties wishing to occupy the above as a place of public worship, a school, or both, would be treated with on liberal terms. Apply to
R. M. ROBEY.
Commercial Wharf, April 21. 5607

TO LET,

TEA GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.

FROM the facility now afforded by the steam punt of visiting the North Shore, great numbers of persons are daily attracted thither to witness the picturesque views which the heights there exhibit, particularly from one point, where the splendid prospect forms a panorama of intense interest and beauty, commanding the waters of Port Jackson, Middle Harbour, Botany Bay, and the open Pacific, as well as the Heads, the Lighthouse, the city of Sydney, its environs, and the surrounding country, as far as the Blue Mountain ranges of the boundless interior. The necessity of some such accommodation on the North Shore has been generally remarked, and it has therefore been suggested to let this romantic spot for the purposes above stated, which is of easy access for carriages from the city, consisting of about one hundred and fifty acres of undulating surface, and situated about two miles from the punt and the township of St. Leonard's. Apply to Mr. William Webb, Harrington-street, Sydney. 5223

TO LET, for such term as may be agreed on, that beautiful marine Residence of ROSEBANK, Balmain; well watered, with garden and ground attached thereto, together with a splendid wharf, and a quarry of excellent freestone, having a great depth of water alongside; at present occupied by Mr. Korff, shipbuilder. Entry immediately. Apply to Messrs Munn, ship-builder, Miller's Point.
Sydney, January 12. 65

TO LET, a comfortable Verandah Cottage, situate at O'Connell Crescent, Newtown, containing six rooms and a kitchen, with coach-house and two-stalled stable detached. There is also a good garden, and a well of excellent water on the premises. For particulars apply to W. H. Wills, Sussex-street, opposite Thom's Wharf; or to Messrs. Stenhouse and Hardy, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street North, opposite Wentworth-place. 3996

TO LET, two cottages on the Newtown Road. One has a very good garden, well supplied with choice vines and fruit trees. Apply to S. A. BRYANT and CO.,
1699 Bank-court, King-street.

TO LET,

A VALUABLE Homestead, situate at South Creek, Bringelly; thirty-two miles from Sydney, containing seventeen hundred acres, well watered in the driest seasons, on which is erected a large substantial two-story brick House, with garden attached, men's huts, barn dairy, Stables, and other out-building, the whole fenced in and subdivided into paddocks. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to Mr. John Rose Holden, Clarence-street. 3970

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO CORN CHANDLERS, PROVISION DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

AT THE FLOUR COMPANY'S WHARF, SUSSEX-STREET.

STUBBS and ROBERTSON will sell by Public Auction, at the above Wharf, at eleven o'clock, THIS DAY, the 25th day of April, 1843,

JUST LANDED.

Twenty-five tons of black Derwent Potatoes
Five hundred bushels of Oats, for seed
Thirty tons of Hay

AND ABOUT
One ton and half of clear-skinned magnificent Onions

The whole will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, as may be declared at sale, exclusive of bags, say one cwt. more or less, each.

Terms at sale.

P. S.—At the price vegetable productions are charged now by the retail dealers, no one can make a mistake in buying the whole of this shipment, and certainly it holds good as far as it regards the Derwent Potatoes and Onions. The Livery Stablekeepers know well enough that Hay is much on the rise, and that horse-keep has advanced in consequence. 5682

SUGAR FOR SALE.

For the benefit of the Underwriters.

STUBBS AND ROBERTSON will sell at the Mart, King-street, by public auction, at Twelve o'clock, THIS DAY, the 25th April, 1843,

(110)—One hundred and ten bags (more or less) of matted packages of sugar, (damaged more or less).

EX *PRINCESS ROYAL*.
Terms—Cash. 5631

BONNETS AND FENDERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Public Auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Nine cases containing Dunstable, broad patent, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Parisian Sewn, Devon Straw Bonnets.

AND,
Four cases containing Brass and Green Wire Fenders.

Terms at sale. 5695

BLANKETS, WINDOW GLASS, IRISH PORK, AND CORK ROSE BUTTER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte place, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Fifty boxes Window Glass, 22 x 18, 20 x 15, 20 x 14, 18 x 14, 17 x 12, 17 x 11, 16 x 12, 15 x 11
Fifty barrels Irish Mess Pork, Gould's brand
Fifty firkins Cork Rose Butter, Gould's brand
Two bales containing Quiltings, Drills, Cantoons, white Moleskins, Doeskins, Cords, Corinthians, and other Trouser Stuffs
Five hundred pairs 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Witney Blankets

Terms at sale. 5625

TO DEALERS, LINEN DRAPERS, TAILORS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Sixteen tierces superior Hambro beef
Two hundred and thirty dozen fawn, wash, and tan leather gloves, and ladies' kid gloves
One case assorted damask and worsted table covers and D'Oylies
Thirty-six pieces Scotch cambrics
Forty dozen ditto ditto handkerchiefs
Twenty sewed corner cambric ditto
Ten boxes hemmed corner ditto
Two cases white ground muslin coloured ditto, japans, chambray, corded ginghams, Scotch plaid ditto, &c.
One case containing 78 pieces, 12 yards each, mounting leno checks, 41 inches wide
One case, 12 pieces rich printed Tyrian velvets, assorted colours.

CLOTHS
Five cases West of England cloths, cassimere and doe-skin mixtures, &c., superior Saxony blues, blacks, Olives, browns, &c.
Three cases champagne

Terms at sale. 5578

REMAINDER OF THE CARGO OF THE "MATILDA," FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

The unsold portion of the cargo of the *Matilda*, consisting of—
16 Pipes Cape Madeira
112 Hogsheads ditto ditto
16 Quarters ditto ditto
15 Hogsheads Pontac
50 Casks Cognac Brandy, 20 gallons each
40 Kegs Negrohead Tobacco.

Terms at sale. 5699

WEEKLY SALE OF TEA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to announce to the public, that arrangements have been made by importers for establishing weekly sales of Hysonskin Tea by auction, upon principles generally adopted in England.

The fifth sale will take place at Mr. S. Lyons's upper room, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th April, at twelve o'clock precisely, and will be continued every Thursday, when about three hundred chests, ex *Lord Eldon*, *Australasian Packet*, *Chelydra*, and *Trinidad*, will be brought forward.

Terms and conditions will be fully explained at the sale.

_ Sample chests can be seen at Mr. Lyons's Rooms, two days previous to the sale. 4995

ENGLISH GIGS AND STANHOPES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at half-past Twelve o'clock precisely,

Six English Gigs and Stanhopes, of the newest style and most improved principle,

JUST IMPORTED.
Terms at sale. 1658

RICH CUT GLASS, CROCKERY-WARE, &c., AND LEASE OF MR. J. GOULD'S HOUSE AND STORES IN GEORGE-STREET.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. J. Gould, George-street, opposite the Barrack Gate, on FRIDAY next, the 28th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

The following goods, without reserve:—
4 crates of stone figured jugs
4 crates of blue bowls
100 dozen bowls and saucers
500 dozen plates, of sizes
200 dozen flat dishes
400 blue teapots
20 breakfast sets
300 pressed chambers
200 green and blue covered dishes
A large quantity of rich cut glass
Sets of decanters, champagne and wine glasses, tumblers, water bottles, plated liqueur and cruet frames, with rich cut glass, tavern decanters, &c., &c.

AND AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
THE LEASE OF THOSE EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Situated in George-street, opposite the Barrack Gate, and occupied by Mr. J. Gould, consisting of house, stores, and large yard at back. The case will be sold in one or two lots, as may be required.

The house can readily be let at £400 per annum, and the stores and yard at £200.

Livery stable keepers, or any others requiring roomy premises, will find this property particularly suitable, being in the centre of the city.

Terms at sale. 5659

UNRESERVED SALE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at Thom's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

A large assortment of Ironmongery, &c., consisting of the following description of articles—
Assorted iron
Sets of H-and sashes
Ditto of sashes with diamond panes
Boxes of glass
Sets of cart harness
Steeled Irish shovels
Smiths' Bellows
Anvils
Vyces
Dutch form, beam chains, and dishes, with triangle and hooks
Phaeton, Collinge's axles
Mail brass caps
Car mail round end ditto
Gig springs
Half hundred weights
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at time of Sale. 5582

CITY AUCTION MART.

ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at the City Auction Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

150 Barrels fine cabin biscuit
1200 Chairs
50 Bolts canvas, 500 bales clothes' lines
30 Casks sherry wine
20 Casks port wine
22 Casks Madeira wine
500 Loaves sugar
40,000 Superior Manila cigars
5 Tons fine flour
20 Kegs prime Cork rose Butter
100 Bags fine white sugar
40 Bags coffee, 100 lbs. mace
100 Boxes black tea
50 Boxes soap
Superfine blue jackets
Superfine trowsers and waistcoats
Dress and frock coats
1 Carpet. Terms at sale. 5572

CITY AUCTION MART.

ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by Auction at the City Auction Mart, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Five tons White Lead, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 5634

W. G. BURGIS has the honour to announce to the public, that he has received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. John Booth, of the Windsor Road, to submit to public competition on MONDAY, May the 1st, on the premises, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock,

That splendid and valuable property known as the Queen's Arms Inn, without the least reserve

The situation of this excellent Estate, is (without a question) upon a par or superior to any other property upon any of the main roads leading from Sydney to the interior; the simple fact of the Windsor Road being considered and used as the principal thoroughfare leading to Bathurst, along that wide and commodious road over the Blue Mountains, (superintended by Mr. T. Dargin) is a sufficient guarantee that property (however bad the times may be) still continues in the above agricultural district to maintain its price.

This well-built Inn contains ten large and lofty rooms—six oil painted and four coloured; a very elegant verandah, covered with oil cloth; a cool dairy and large store-room, kitchen, scullery, carriage-house, and a strong new shed 44 yards in length, good stabling for eighteen horses, a well, close to the kitchen door, of the purest water, a large oven, about one acre of garden in the first style of cultivation, and surrounded by a strong fence and choice fruit trees; the garden, out-houses, and yard are completely fenced in from the surrounding property: a large water hole close to the house never known (as yet) to be dry.

The house is well-known to do an excellent ready money business, two coaches and a mail pass every day to Sydney, through Parramatta, and back again. This beautiful property is surrounded by the estates of the late Mr. Terry, Sir Maurice O'Connell, and R. Rouse, Esq., of Vinegar Hill; eight miles from Windsor, twelve from Parramatta, and twenty-eight from Sydney, rendering communication between the abovenamed Towns and the City easy and comfortable.

Adjoining the yard, the farm commences, containing forty-six acres of beautiful cultivated land, a creek of fresh water running through the middle of the land, which in the driest seasons has always had a plentiful supply of water; several excellent stone quarries, producing (according to the statement of various celebrated Sydney Architects) the finest and best stone in the colony; the whole fenced in, and bounded by a large government run. Two large houses and about six cottages are being erected in the immediate vicinity of the Inn,—also, a piece of ground given by Mr. Booth to erect a church or chapel upon; and ere long, there cannot be a doubt, that a flourishing village will spring up, which must naturally improve the present value of this superior estate.

The auctioneer particularly calls the attention of individuals and the public generally, to this first-rate opportunity offered to parties wishing to establish a Seminary, the healthy locality, beautiful prospects, and available distance from Windsor, Parramatta, and Sydney, render it undoubtedly in this respect before any other establishment of the sort in the colony.

To parties wishing to carry on a profitable business, agricultural pursuits, and run several hundred head of cattle on the government run, it equally holds out to them the same inducement to success and profit, or to those who wish to retire from the bustle of a town life to the quiet of the country, a better built or more commodious house could not be found (more adapted to the wishes and wants of an independent man) than the present opportunity offers. The property will be put up according to the wish of parties intending to purchase, either in one, two, or three lots.

This valuable estate would not have been brought to the hammer at the present time, was it not for the ill state of health which Mrs. Booth has been labouring under for some time, owing to her ceaseless attention to business.

As the time is short between this and the period appointed for the sale, the auctioneer particularly requests the attention of parties residing in Sydney, to visit this property, when he feels convinced that they will agree with him, and say, that the beauties of this favourite estate can only be fully appreciated when seen.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twenty per cent. cash deposit, residue by approved Bills at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, without interest. 5436

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

FROM Port Phillip, yesterday, having left the 1st instant, the cutter *Lively*, 35 tons, Captain Stevens, with 20 tons potatoes.

. The ship signalled to the southward at sun down last evening, was supposed to be the *Fama*, from London, three of her numerical flags, out of the four, having been ascertained by the signal master at South Head to correspond with the number of that vessel in Marryatt's Code.

DEPARTURE.

For Hobart Town, yesterday, the brig *Caroline*, Captain Lesslie, with cedar, &c. Passengers—Mr. William Brodribb, Mr. S. A. Tegg, Mr. Hogen, and Mr. Evans.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 24.—*Star*, 12, Thompson, from Ulladulla, with 13 tons potatoes; *Bee*, 12, Toole, from Kiama, with 6000 feet timber; *Pedlar*, 16, M'Neil, from Wollongong, with 100 bags potatoes, 100 bushels maize, 75 bushels barley, 100 bags bark; *Friendship*, 18, Storey, from Kiama, with 5,500 feet timber; *Alligator*, 19, Storey, from Jervis Bay, with 3,000 hardwood, 550 posts and rails, 50 bushels wheat, &c.; *Sisters*, 48, Porter, from Newcastle, with coals; *Harlequin*, 72, Morgan, from Newcastle, with coals; *Martha*, 121, Iunen, from Newcastle, with coals; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 80 bales wool, 20 trusses hay, 130 bags corn, &c.; *Julia*, 12, Gray, from Shoalhaven, with 340 bushels wheat, and 2½ tons potatoes.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 24.—*Mermaid*, 12, Doores, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Newport Packet*, 14, Leftwich, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Roubulla*, 15, Laverick, for Jervis Bay, with sundries; *Vixen*, 46, Juby, for Twofold Bay and Corner Inlet, with sundries; *Sisters*, 48, Porter, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Harlequin*, 72, Morgan, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries.

CLEARANCES.

For London, the barque *Earl Durham*, Captain Tindall, with colonial produce. Passengers—Dr. Bowler, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Meade, Mrs. Smith, Mr. W. K. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Odell and six children, Mr. Thomas Lewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Dawson, Mrs. Jane Alexander, Mr. Joseph Garratt, Mrs. Garratt, Mr. Joseph Fairfax, and eighteen invalids from H.M.S. *Hazard*, *Vindictive*, and *Favorite*.

For Liverpool, the brig *Munro*, Captain Balfour, with colonial produce. Passengers—Miss Nimmo, Mr. Augustus Keith, Mr. D. Lett, Mr. John Wright, Mrs. Morris, Mr. Phillips and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Rollo, Mr. Pinkeston, Mr. Thomson, and Mr. Tom.

For Auckland, the brig *Portenia*, Captain Harrison, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. S. A. Wood, Mr. William Harris, Mr. Broker and three children, Mr. J. Weller, Mr. J. Rowell, and Mr. J. Gill.

IMPORTS.

April 24.—*Faith*, 120 tons, Mattinson, master, from Mauritius; 858 bags and 122 casks sugar.

April 24.—*Brothers*, 121 tons, Orr, master, from Manila; 2014 bags sugar, 140 bags coffee, 150 cases cassia, 194 coils cordage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—The *Portenia* for Auckland, *Caroline* and *Falcon* for Hobart Town; this day. The *Munro* for Liverpool, *Helvellyn* and *Earl Durham* for London, to-morrow.

The *Lively* spoke the *Lady Fitzherbert* on Wednesday last, off Cape Howe, from Port Phillip, bound to London.

The *Winscales*, barque, 320 tons, Connolly, master, from Liverpool, 16th December, arrived at Port Phillip 13th April. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Jones and servant, Dr. Hopper, and Mr. Sydney Peel; intermediate, Mr. and Miss Tracy, Messrs. S. Lawrence, E. and J. Splatt, James Fox, and — Nesbitt; steerage, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn and child, Messrs. Bray, G. Hardcastle, G. Bigham, Josephs, and White.

The *Earl Durham* and *Helvellyn* will both come round to Pinchgut to-day, and sail for London to-morrow.

The *Louisa*, Tucker, was only fifty days running from here to Manila, instead of sixty as mentioned in yesterday's *Herald*, she having left here on the 22nd of November, and arrived at Manila on 11th January. She may be expected in a few days, as her full complement of fine grocers' sugars was waiting there for her.

The brig *Munro* sails for Liverpool on Wednesday morning at day-light.

ERRATUM.—It was *Master* Thomas Stubbs, not Mr. T. Stubbs, who proceeded to Singapore by the *Anna Robertson*.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY, WITH THEIR PROBABLE DATE OF LEAVING.

FROM LONDON.

Conqueror, 222 tons, Colliuridge, November.
Fama, 350 tons, Bennett, November 18.
Stratheden, 429 tons, Howlett, December 10.
Reflector, 378 tons, Withycombe, December 16.
Rachel, 386 tons, Scott, December 16.
Standerings, 271 tons, Batty, December 16.
Glenmore, 350 tons, Coppell, December 20, with government stores.
Florentia, 500 tons, Goodwyn, December 28.
Fanny, 300 tons, Andrew, January 10.
Mary Barbara, 408 tons, Marmand, January 1.
Euphrates, February 5.
Alexander, 660 tons.
Artemis.
Glenmore.
Parkfield.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Andover.
Emma, — tons, Carnie, November 1.
Troubadour.

FROM PORT PHILLIP.

Christina, brig, Birkinshaw.
Lively, cutter.
Eumore.

FROM HOBART TOWN.

Seahorse, steamer, 500 tons, Tallant.
City of Sydney, brig, Mackay.
Eliza Ann, American ship.
Charlotte, cutter, Richards.

FROM LAUNCESTON.

Psyche, 260 tons, Somerville.
Westbrook, barque.
William, brig, Thom.

FROM ADELAIDE.

Dorset, brig, 81 tons, Walsh.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Ann, 72 tons, Higgins.
Ariel, ——tons, Mulholland.
Lunar, 165 tons, Ellis.
Shamrock, schooner, 85 tons, Daldy.
Tryphena, brig, 131 tons, Horn.
Phœbe.
Westminster.]

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Cintra.
Countess of Wilton, 111 tons, Bowles.
Julia, 192 tons, Milne.
Sanspareille 137 tons, Brodie.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Pantaloon, barque.

FROM MANILA.

Alert, 230 tons, Oliver.
Eleanor, 253 tons, Lee.
Felicity, M'Donald.
Giraffe, 260 tons, Simpson.
Louisa, 181 tons, Tucker.
Magnet, 148 tons, Macfarlane.
Tyrian, 225 tons, Clarkson.
British Isle, barque.
Hope, barque.
Isabella Anna, Thompson.
Osprey, barque.
Salus, brig.

FROM BATAVIA.

Calypso, brig.
Regia, 181 tons, Thompson.

FROM THE MAURITIUS.

Alligator, schooner.

FROM BOURBON.

Amelie Raymonde, brig.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Adele Marquard, Stepney.

FROM CHINA.

Australasian Packet, 194 tons, Hill.
Dido, H. M. S., 18 guns.
Terror, barque, Meggett.
Velocity, Browning.

FROM SINGAPORE.

North Star, H. M. S., 26 guns.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Bee, brig, Le Grand.
Earl Durham, Cabul.
Mathesis, barque.

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.

April.	SUN, rises	sets.	HIGH TIDE morn	even
25 TUESDAY	6 36	5 24	4 30	4 54

New Moon, April 30, 23 m. past 2, morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Constant Reader's *communication is too much of the puff direct for our columns.*

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1843.

"*Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.*"

BEEF SALTING.

BY a paragraph from the *Times* of November last, we learn that the importation of foreign cattle under the new tariff appeared to be greatly subsiding, in consequence of the inferior quality and the difficulty of disposing of it in the English markets at remunerating prices; and that France had been found, on trial, not to be an exporting country for horned cattle, its stock being scarcely greater than was required for its own consumption. The paragraph is as follows:

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.—The importation of foreign cattle under the new tariff appears to be greatly subsiding, in consequence of the inferior quality, and the difficulty of disposing of it in the English markets at a remunerating price. The speculators now find that France is not an exporting country for horned cattle, as they breed very little more than is necessary for their own consumption, and as the demand for the Paris market is so great, and at a good price, the French farmers will not speculate in sending their live stock to England. It is, therefore, only from Spain, Holland, Hamburgh, Holstein, and Hanover, that there is any chance of making purchases. Those that have been imported hitherto, are generally old and very meagre, and will require a great deal of fattening before they can be brought into the market for killing, the expense of which will so enhance their price as to leave no profit in competition with our own cattle. The average price of those that have been sold, has varied from £10, £12, £14, and £17 a head, which, with the charge on board of steamers, and the duty, has made it a losing game: as fine Welch, Scotch, Lincolnshire, Durham, Devonshire, Rutlandshire, and Norfolk beasts can now be purchased at £14 to £16 each, and meet with a ready sale. The average weekly return of the importation of foreign cattle from Rotterdam, Hamburgh, and other parts of Germany, into the port of Hull, has been two hundred, but as the winter season is fast appproaching, it will fall short of one-fourth of that number, as they are not to be procured except at too high prices. Arrangements are making by a company to import them in the ensuing spring and summer from Denmark and Sweden by steam direct to Hull, as the supplies from that quarter are good and plentiful. Those from Spain will not suit the English market, as they lose too much, being fed upon Indian corn, and cannot support the change of climate. The farmers and graziers in the breeding counties are greatly reducing their prices, so as to prevent too great an importation from abroad, but the butchers still keep up their charges, notwithstanding this reduction.—*Times.*

These particulars are, on the whole, favourable to the proposed exportation of salted beef from this colony to England. The great difference between the duty on cattle and meat imported from foreign countries, and that on the like produce imported from British colonies, would of itself materially assist us in competing with the continental or American States. Oxen from foreign countries are subject to a duty of twenty shillings per head; whilst those from the colonies are subject to only half that amount. Beef, whether salted or fresh, imported from foreign countries, pays a duty of eight shillings per hundred-weight; from the colonies, only one-fourth, or two shillings.

The prices of beef quoted in the English papers of November show that the large importations from abroad, under the new tariff, had not caused any very great reduction. At Smithfield prime large oxen were 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. per stone, equal to 5¼d. to 5¾d. per pound; and prime Scotch oxen 4s. to 4s. 4d. per stone, equal to 6d. to 6½d. per pound. At Liverpool, though there had been imported in the week 2129 cows, and 3532 sheep, beef was 5d. to 5½d. per pound, and mutton 5d. to 6½d. At York, fat beasts were 5s. 3d. to 6s. per stone, equal to nearly 8d. to 9d. per pound.

The latest Hobart Town papers contain an advertisement from the Commissariat, calling for tenders for the supply of one hundred thousand pounds of salted beef, cured either in New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land.

We mention these facts in the hope that they may encourage the colonists to bestir themselves this winter in salting down their fat cattle on a large scale. In this undertaking, and in the rising price of wool, we see glimpses of hope for our depressed country. Let all classes exert themselves, and brighter days are sure to come round. Hard work, frugal fare, and moderate hopes, must take place of that indolence, luxury, and inordinate craving after sudden wealth, which not long ago pervaded our community like an epidemic distemper, and tended much to bring about our present exhaustion.

It is lamentable to see how little has been done by the graziers towards promoting the success of the Sydney Salting Company. We are aware that many who are really desirous of giving it their most strenuous support, are utterly unable to do so in money; but as the Company are willing to take cattle in payment for shares, we cannot see how the scarcity of money should excuse their backwardness. The true impediment, in most instances, is the dread of joint stock liabilities. This apprehension has been so often shown to be groundless, with reference to the Company in question, that all we shall now say on the matter is—if people will indulge such cowardly fears where there is no danger, and where their own interests so urgently call upon them for activity and enterprise, they must take the consequences.

We are informed, however, that many stock-holders, who shrink from joining the Company, are determined on salting extensively on their own account. This, certainly, is the next best thing. We only hope these private adventurers will be cautious to select cattle of the proper age and in good condition, and to have the curing conducted on the most approved principles. We would remind them, too, that there is no time to be lost. Winter is fast setting in; and happy will it be for the colony if the winter of 1843 shall witness a proportion of diligence in beef salting equal to that of the winters of 1831 and 1832.

EVIDENCE OF THE BLACKS.

WE insert in another part of the paper an account of an atrocious murder recently committed at the Manning river, which shows the absurdity of the Home Government in refusing to allow the evidence of the native blacks to be taken, because they are not Christians. In the Bill drawn up by Mr. PLUNKETT, and passed by the Legislative Council, authorising Judges and Magistrates to receive the evidence of the native blacks, there was a clause declaring that no such evidence should be taken, unless there were some corroborating circumstances; but still the act was disallowed. Had this act been in operation there can be little doubt that the murder would have been brought home to CHAPMAN, if not to the other ruffians concerned. It is exactly the case where such a law could be applied with advantage.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—IN BANCO.
MONDAY.
BEFORE the three Judges.

FRANCIS v. HUGHES.

This was an action of trover, brought by the owner of a quantity of cedar, which had been seized by the defendant as landlord of a certain wharf, called Harper's Wharf; verdict for the plaintiff. A motion for a new trial had been made on a previous day, and judgment deferred.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said, that there were two questions for their consideration: first, whether the circumstances under which the cedar was placed on the wharf, it being a public wharf, afforded a *prima facie* protection against distress; and secondly, whether, supposing under ordinary circumstances goods so placed were liable to distress, the special agreement entered into by the defendant with the original depositor of the cedar upon the wharf, would not stop him from seizing it. The Court decided on both points in favour of the plaintiff, and refused the motion for a new trial.

COLLINS v. ELWIN.

This was a motion made by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL for leave to appeal against a decision of the full Court, affirming a verdict for the plaintiff, and that in the mean time execution be stayed. It was decided by the Court, without hearing arguments, that the defendant had the power of such appeal at common law; but that this Court had no power to accede to the motion.

MACPHERSON v. POIGNAND.

In this case a rule nisi had been obtained by the Registrar calling on Mr. Poignand, a solicitor, to show cause why he should not pay certain fees due upon the issue of probate, and letters of administration to persons for whom he was proctor. The rule was enlarged to give Mr. Poignand time to look for papers.

Several other cases were disposed of in the same way.

MACPHERSON v. RODD.

This was a similar application to the above. Mr. Rodd put in an affidavit, stating that one of the probates was ordered some years since, but that in consequence of the delay in the Chief Clerk's office, he was not enabled to get it out of the office, although he repeatedly applied for many months, until at length it would have been useless. The second one was ordered under a wrong impression as to the sureties required.

The Court ordered the rule to be discharged, thinking the excuse sufficient, although Mr. Rodd ought to have known what sureties were required.

SPARROW v. SCOTT.

Rule discharged with costs.

WILLIS v. ROBERTSON.

This was an action on a bill of exchange by the payee, who in his declaration stated the bill to be payable to himself. At the trial, it appeared on production of the bill, that it was payable to plaintiff or his order, and it is now urged as a ground of nonsuit, that this constituted a fatal variance between the declaration and the bill of exchange produced. The Court held that, as between plaintiff and defendant, the contract apparent upon the face of the bill of exchange was correctly set forth, and that for the purposes of this action it was not necessary to state that the instrument was negociable.

The application was refused.

BENNETT v. DRISCOLL.

This was upon an action for money had and received by the defendant, from one Arnold, an insolvent, being a commission of 2½ per cent. on the bounties received for immigrants brought to this colony, by the *Theresa*, of which vessel the defendant was captain.

Mr. WINDEYER contended that the trustees had no right to this money, Arnold being merely the agent of Arnold and Woollett, by whom the emigrants had been sent out. Arnold gave to the captain an order upon the Government for the bounty, merely acting as agent for the house at home.

New trial refused.

Plaintiff retained his verdict.

The Court adjourned till ten o'clock this day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.
MONDAY.
BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

A single meeting was held in the estate of David Smith, late of George-street, Sydney, tailor. The insolvent was examined by Nehemiah Rundle, auctioneer, his trustee, when it appeared that he had filed his schedule under the present Act on the 26th of July, 1842; that he had since been discharged on that schedule; that he had again become insolvent on the 10th instant for £7 10s. viz.—£4 16s. rent, and £2 10s. of a baker's bill; that he had a wife and eight children without a change of clothing; but there was some landed property at Windsor belonging to two of his children, for which the insolvent is trustee, and as such he had mortgaged it for the benefit of the children.

MEETING FOR TO-DAY.—An adjourned second meeting in the estate of George Hobler, at ten.

There are no meetings fixed for to-morrow.

ABSTRACT OF SCHEDULE.—No. 707. John Keane, of King-street, Sydney, tailor, registered on the 22nd instant:—Debts, £107 15s.; assets, viz.—personal property, £36 10s.; outstanding debts, &c., £55 17s. 10d., balance deficiency, £55 7s. 6d.

ROSETTA NATHAN'S DIRGE.

Way for my grief—give way—
Shroud not that beauteous form,
I would but kiss the brow which yesterday
With life's young pulse was warm,
And now—oh God! 'tis clay!

Those lips unclose no more,
Even tho' I name her name!
Oh broken heart, hath thy rich tide ebb'd o'er!
And I yet live the same?
Come back sweet voice of yore!

Back to me, from the dead,
Doth voice of love dwell there?
None—none, I am bereaved! see from my head
I rend the waving hair;
Go! leave me with my dead.
Give way, to my despair!

F. H. D.

Wollombi, April 1[illegible].

PAVING AND CLEANSING.—In the fourth page of this day's *Herald*, will be found the first report of the Paving, Draining, and Cleansing Committee of the City Council, in which there are many suggestions of considerable magnitude and importance, showing that the Committee have fully considered the subject committed to them. The drainage of the city we look upon as the most important subject which will come under the consideration of the City Council, whether we refer to its influence upon the health of the inhabitants, or the expenditure likely to be incurred. The suggestion respecting paving is very judicious, and we hope will be rigidly enforced, of course due time being given, say six months, from the issuing of the order, where the kerb-stones are already down, and six months after the kerbs are laid in other places. In many parts of the town, pavements have been laid within the last few months, and as they will shortly be compelled to do so, landlords may as well have the merit of acting without compulsion, by paving immediately. We hope the Committee before their next report will consider the state of the numerous pig-sty like dwellings which are being erected in the outskirts of the town, without the slightest provision for drainage.

DURHAM ELECTION.—Mr. Robert Scott has signified to the electors of Durham, that in consequence of continued ill health he must decline the honour of contesting the representation of that county.

THE BAR.—Alfred Dowling, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Gray's Inn, *youngest brother of* Sir James Dowling, was, in Michaelmas Term last, admitted to the degree of "the coif," and was introduced with the usual ceremonies to the Court of Common Pleas, where he took his seat among his brother sergeants. The motto on the rings presented by Mr. Sergeant Dowling, to the judges, on this occasion was "*Onos allexit.*"

WHAT THEY THINK AT HOME.—The following extract from a letter, dated Glasgow, 18th November, has been handed to us for publication:—"If you do yet think of coming home, let me entreat that you enter into no arrangements for permanent settlement either in the town or in the country. Have nothing to do with landed property. In the whole course of my experience, which you are aware, has been extensive, I have never known any useful commodity remain long at a price much above its real value; and I have often observed that when anything rises to a price beyond its intrinsic worth, it always falls soon or late to a price considerably below it. You may feel quite certain that lands, stock, garden and agricultural produce, rents, and labour, will all fall very considerably in the next two or three years, and perhaps sooner. Assured of this, my advice to you is to buy neither land nor house, not even for your own accommodation; and as soon as I hear that you are dabbling in either, as a speculator, I will prepare to receive you at home, and expect you to 'bring nothing,' as the Africans say, 'but the hair on your head.' Although, according to your last letter, every thing is sold at an exorbitant price, yet I am more astonished at the price of land than any thing else. Here, in a town containing 250,000 inhabitants, the seat of mines, manufactures, and commerce, I can purchase land in some of the principal streets at twenty shillings per square yard, and from forty to fifty is a common price even in the best situations, while I see by your papers that it has been sold in Sydney at nearly sixty shillings per square yard. It is quite preposterous. I do not at all agree with you in thinking high prices a sign of wealth and prosperity. It is a sign of disease, Sir,—there is something wrong. The buyers must be mad, and don't know what they are about, or they must be rogues and don't mean to pay. If Sydney were the only shipping port for the whole colony, and if the interior were fully peopled, the town would doubtless afford employment to many more than it now contains; but as it is, Sydney cannot soon be crowded; much ground must remain unoccupied and unproductive. The same may be said of the country. The Home Government has, it seems, at the suggestion of your local government, raised the lowest price of land to twenty shillings per acre, the price exactly which Sir C. Mandesforde paid for the princely estate of Castle Comer in Ireland, (20,000 acres,) in the year 1637.—(See Annals of Agriculture, vol. xii., p. 521.) Judging from what you tell me, Government will find purchasers at and even above this price; but how they are to make any thing of it in a place where labour is too high to permit of agricultural farms, is to me a thing quite incomprehensible. Without large towns for consumption of your lamb, mutton, or beef,—without rivers, canals, roads, or railways,—without shepherds, and almost without government, (little or no protection from blacks and robbers,) and infested by wild dogs, I always thought even five shillings too much for all the land a pastoral farmer would need. It is not worth anything. Government gets enough when it gets payment of the license and the assessment. But colonies have never been well managed, and yours of course will be bungled like all the rest. It has now as bad a name in Britain as ever Swan River had, North America is the only place talked of by emigrants; K — tells me that land has been sold at Potany Bay for £20 an acre, and that, considering the expense and the climate, it would hardly pay a man to cultivate it though he got the land for nothing. The people must certainly be land-mad. The Australians may be fools enough or rich enough to purchase at twenty shillings an acre; but I assure you no such customers will come from Britain. In Ireland, Scotland, or even in England, without speaking of America or Africa, we can get land cheaper than in Australia—cheaper all things considered—soil, climate, labour, roads, produce, markets, and protection. The small capitalist, with his large but promising and industrious family, who is the best kind of emigrant for a new country, no longer looks to Australia as a land promising competence to himself and provision for his children. Though surrounded by difficulties and harrassed by fears for the future, he is not willing to incur the risk, the expense, and other evils of removal to a distant country, and now that you have neither land nor labour to offer him upon anything like reasonable terms, it would be madness to think of settling among you. It is no place for the well-doing and active members of a social system like that which prevails in Britain. You will have no moneyed, no desirable emigrants from here. Without emigration you will have no market for either land or stock; and without a market for either, New South Wales will very soon be in a position similar to the Spanish colonies of South America, you will sell wool, but you will sell no sheep. You will by slow degrees, increase in numbers, but in every thing which elevates him above 'his fellow tenants of the earth' you will either stand still or go backwards."

DARING ROBBERY OF THE MOST REV. DR. POLDING.—On Friday evening, about a quarter to six o'clock, as Archbishop Polding was proceeding in his carriage along the Parramatta-road, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Gregory, when close by Iron Cove Bridge, about a mile beyond Ireland's Plough Inn, the vehicle was stopped by three armed men, who took from the Dr. his gold chain and cross, but afterwards returned the latter. It appears that the party searched for money, but were disappointed. Sergeant Moore, of the Sydney police, who happened to be on the road, hearing of the circumstance soon after, went in pursuit, and brought in the three men mentioned in our police report as being supposed to be part of the gang concerned in the late robberies on the Liverpool and Parramatta roads, and who are said to answer the description of the men who stopped Dr. Polding. It also appears, that within a few minutes after the Archbishop had been allowed to drive on, he met sergeant Byrnes, of the Parramatta Police, and reported to him what had occurred, at the same time pointing out the direction in which the men had run off, Byrnes pursued, and coming in sight of some men making from the road, fired, and struck one, but from the darkness which then came on, all the three effected their escape. On Sunday last, three men were however apprehended by the Parramatta police, in the vicinity of Iron Cove Bridge, under very suspicious circumstances, but as yet the result of the investigation has not reached us. It appears, that of the men brought to Sydney by Sergeant Moore, two are freed men, and the third, who generally passes for a native, is supposed to be a runaway. From the frequency with which robberies have been committed on the two roads above mentioned, there is good reason to believe that the gang consisted, at least, of nine individuals, all of whom are either freed men, or persons who have been repeatedly tried before the Quarter Sessions, and that they have been harboured by some of the old hands in the vicinity of the road. We do not recollect any previous instance of a clergyman having been robbed on the roads: several have been stopped, but upon ascertaining their profession, they have been allowed to proceed.

SAILING MATCH.—Mr Keightly's *Witch*, and Mr. Green's *Rover*, had a contest yesterday for £10 a side, sailing from the *Tamar*, steamer, round the Sow and Pigs, and back. The gun fired at twelve o'clock, when the *Rover* took the lead, and held it as far as Miller's Point; after this, the *Witch* overhauled her, and had it all her own way, coming in very nearly two miles a-head of her antagonist.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—The general list at this office yesterday contained in all twenty-three cases, which were disposed of as follows, before Mr. Windeyer, and the Court adjourned before eleven o'clock till to-day. Richard Lester, suspicion of robbery, and John Cullen, on the same charge, as well as being a runaway, both remanded. Peter Saunders, charged with fraud, by having about the middle of last week gone into the shop of Mr. Gabriel Bennett, fitted on a pair of boots, and then walked off with them; guilty, and to be confined in Sydney Gaol for three calendar months. Another person charged with fraud was discharged, as well as a man charged with furious driving. James Green for being drunk and assaulting Constable Cunningham, paid 5s., and Margaret Moran, for being drunk and a prostitute, was remanded. One man for being drunk and assaulting a constable in the watchhouse, another for being illegally on Mr. Walker's premises, and William Gallaghar for drunkenness and an indecent exposure, were each discharged. James Hudson paid a fine of 40s. for being drunk, and assaulting a constable; and Elizabeth Ferris, for being drunk and guilty of indecent conduct, was ordered to pay 5s. or sit in the stocks for six hours. One man for being drunk and disorderly, another charged with assault, and a third being drunk and illegally on Mr. John Little's premises, were all discharged. John Bellinger for stealing tickets and obtaining goods under false pretences, and Mary Bland for stealing a gown, were both remanded. Thomas Walker for stealing a shirt and trowsers, was forwarded to the Water Police. Mary Eagin for protection, and Ann Hansey for being a prostitute, were each sent one month to Sydney gaol. John Moore, James Gavegan, and Joseph Lugg, all in custody on suspicion of having been a part of the gang who have been robbing passengers for some weeks past on the Liverpool and Parramatta Roads, were brought up yesterday, and remanded for evidence to be brought against them. The drunkards' list contained in all twenty-seven charges: six of which were against females, one of whom was discharged; another was remanded to Hyde Park Barracks; a third paid a fine of 11s.; and a fourth had her choice of paying a like sum, or of going to the cells for twenty-four hours. Mary Croft and Mary Smith were each ordered to pay a guinea, or be confined in the cells during forty-eight hours. Of the men, one paid 5s.; four paid 11s. each; twelve had their choice to pay each 11s., or grind for twelve hours; Patrick Adeine and John Brown were each ordered to pay 21s. or grind for 36 hours; and John Jones to pay a like sum, or grind for 24 hours. In the remaining case, the man on bail did not appear.

WATER POLICE COURT.—The general list at this office, yesterday, contained in all fifteen charges; five of which were for drunkenness, and were cleared off by each of the defendants paying eleven shillings; nine others were for being absent from their ships, one was discharged, other two paid fines of five shillings each, one paid eleven shillings for the same offence, and the others paid fines of eleven shillings each; Thomas Walker, for having stolen some articles of clothing, and being on board the *Susan* for an illegal purpose, was sentenced to four months' hard labour in the House of Correction. There were four summons cases, all for refusing to pay wages; three of these were adjourned, and one settled by payment of the claim.

INQUEST.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Mr. F. O'Donnell's public-house, on the body of Joseph Worsley, joiner and carpenter who destroyed himself by hanging on Saturday night. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the deceased was an excellent tradesman, but very much addicted to drink, and that he committed the rash act while labouring under delirium tremens induced by intemperance. Surgeon Harpur having certified as to the cause of death, the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above evidence.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

WINDSOR.

A MEETING was held on Saturday last, at Mr. James Cullen's, the Butcher's Arms Hotel, Windsor, convened for the purpose of enabling Mr. John Ryan Brenan to announce his political views and sentiments, as a candidate for the representation of the county of Cumberland in the forthcoming Legislative Council.

It having been proposed and carried that E. Burke, Esq., do take the chair, and the purpose for which the meeting was called being stated,

It was proposed by Mr. BURGIS, and seconded by Dr. STEWART: That Mr. J. R. Brenan is a fit and proper person to be returned as a representative of this county, to the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

Mr. BRENAN then addressed the meeting at great length, stating he had entered the field on perfectly independent principles, and his wish was that the electors should be bound by no pledges, but freely follow the dictates of their own consciences: he considered that many pledged themselves before all the candidates were in the field, and compared such to those who had formed hasty marriages without properly considering the consequences: he advised them to keep themselves open to a free discharge of their duty, and not to be bound by any ties which would prevent them from supporting the best interests of their country. On the subject of religion, he expressed himself as being an universalist, he considered all their religions as the links of one great chain, of which each person was a member, and the exercise of a free conscience was the undoubted right of every man, English, Irish, Scotch, or Welsh, or indeed of any *country or creed*; he hoped that religious warfare would never be the bane of this country, and requested them to judge of him by his acts as he had advanced the interests of all. He considered it was the duty of a candidate to lay himself open to interrogation as to his public principles, to satisfy the electors he will do them justice, uninfluenced by party, government, or any interests but those of his constituents: if he did not fulfil it he was a disgrace to his country. He considered the electors were bound to carry out this great constitution: those who were elected would have weighty duties to perform; it required great firmness and consistency to uphold in a proper manner the interests of the country, therefore, it was their duty to return a person whose by-gone acts would be a guarantee for the proper fulfilment of his future duties. On the subject of emigration, he considered, that carried out upon equitable principles, it would enhance the prosperity of the country, and would eventually lead to the emigration of persons with capital, which would enrich the entire colony. He would not then enter further into detail, but would discuss it more fully at his next meeting in Sydney. Mr. Brenan then explained the part he had taken at Mr. Robert Cooper's meeting, and qualified it by stating he had caused the same to be adjourned *sine die*. After which he severely animadverted upon the conduct of those who signed the Rowell Club petition, and praised the honesty and integrity of juries under the present Jury Act; he would not fear to condemn them if they deserved it, neither would he be deterred by the favours, nor gained over by the smiles of the great; he would give them an idea of what Mr. Macarthur's book represented juries to be: not worthy of being trusted! He had no bad feeling against Mr. Macarthur, but his book had disseminated a bad opinion of this Colony throughout the British Empire; he would read one passage from this book, as he wished to see the country flourish and not maligned; he had no wish to retrace steps gone by, but he had a right to use it, and to say the author of that book did not deserve their support. He then read a passage touching the general dishonesty and idleness of the working classes, who were mostly convicts and emancipists, and even of the small settlers, and stating that the country was greatly injured thereby. Mr. Brenan then called upon the electors to know whether they could conscientiously support the author of such a work, and wondered how Mr. Macarthur could in the face of it ask for their suffrages. Mr. Macarthur had stated that this book was written in 1837, since which time circumstances had considerably altered; but were the people less honest then than now? if Mr. Macarthur had come forward and candidly attributed it to his inexperience as a young man, and expressed his regret at having written it, it would have been very good, supposing all his acts since then would bear scrutiny. Mr. Brenan then read two more extracts from the petition, and after making some few remarks thereon, and alluding to Mr. Bowman as having signed the same, he requested the electors to consider these things on the day of the poll: and even supposing all was true that had been written about them, would they be justified in giving their support to the author. He then stated that Mr Macarthur had at Camden compared him (Mr. Brenan) to a mosquito, but that he being a native his skin was too tough to be stung by him; he (Mr. Brenan) would now compare Mr. Macarthur to a blowfly, who spews forth corruption over his native land; but he would leave him to the electors, being willing, however, to state to him face to face what he had said now. He himself would stand their champion although a government officer. He then alluded to the laws not being sufficient to protect the pastoral interests, in consequence of herds of wild cattle becoming mixed with those belonging to the squatters, and rendering them liable to criminal prosecution, and suggested a remedy: he, however, merely stated this to let the electors know he had considered the matter. In his opinion also, the Hired Servants' Act required amendment—he did not think, as it now stood, it was beneficial either to master or servant. He considered that the upset price of land being so high, long leases should be granted by Government, which idea he will keep in view, should he be returned, and in which he expected the co-operation of his honourable friend before him—Mr. Robert Fitzgerald—whom he considered as a patriot, and stated, that in advocating his cause, he was advocating the cause of liberty and justice. After a few remarks against bigotry and in praise of the happiness of domestic life, which would be injured thereby, he slightly alluded to his own consistency, and promised always to maintain the same. He then spoke of the inconsistency of Mr. Nichols, in disparaging Mr. Macarthur's book, and afterwards promising him his interest, and stated that Mr. N. now shielded himself by saying he had only given his individual vote, and had not promised his interest. He considered that subterfuge would not save him from the blame which the electors would attach to such conduct, and called upon the people of the county to demand his explanation. He had never before opened his lips against Mr. Nichols, and if he now recalled his promise to Mr. Macarthur he would rather assist than retard him: he wished him to right himself with the electors, and try to keep the enemy out. He stated, he had been the victim of the Press, but he believed he had given them as good as they had given him; they could not attack his private character, or say that he has not been, as he is willing to be, the servant of his country: and should he have the honour of being returned, he would hail it as the proudest distinction.

Mr. G. R. NICHOLS rose to address in reply: He did not wish to make reference to political affairs on either side. Mr. Brenan had stated, he was a Government officer, but would be their unbiassed servant: he had no doubt he would—if paid for it; but he could not be unbiassed—he was entirely at the mercy of the Governor, as he could with one stroke of his pen dismiss him. He well knew that £600 or £700 a year would operate too greatly on the mind of a man to allow him to be unbiassed. The electors ought to be cautious how they pledged themselves to a paid officer of the Crown. The proceedings of the Governor had been very arbitrary (he named the cases of Robinson and Weston): and supposing it became necessary to petition the home Government against him, would Mr. Brenan join in such petition?

Mr. BRENAN stated he would if his constituents wished it.

Mr. NICHOLS continued: He did not doubt but that the Governor would dismiss with a stroke of his pen any Government officer. If Mr. Brenan was not a Government officer, he would vote for him in preference to Mr. Macarthur. He then explained his having promised his vote to Mr. Macarthur on the ground that that gentleman stated he was for equal laws and legislation: and only for that he would not have done so. He had never promised his interest to him further than his own vote—he wished the electors to vote for the man they had the most confidence in. He also stated, that at the time he promised his vote Mr. Brenan was not in the field; and as he would not vote for Mr. Lawson, he was obliged either to vote for Mr. Macarthur or not to vote at all. He did not see what Mr. Brenan had done for the country, except enjoying his salary. As for himself, he had fought her battles in the cause of civil and religious liberty—and had received letters from the Archbishop, and Sir Richard Bourke, thanking him for his services. He promised to do his utmost to protect the squatters, particularly against the border police, which he considered was a far greater protection to the aborigines than the squatters. He would now retire, pledging himself, that if returned he would be the true friend of the people.

Mr. BRENAN concurred with Mr. Nichols, and promised him his support to protect the squatting interest, and to put down all abuses. He spoke of both himself and Mr. Nichols as being well versed in the law, and considered it a great desideratum in a candidate. He was of opinion that the Governor would not attempt to take such a step against him as Mr. Nichols had described. He did not think Mr. Nichols's explanation sufficient as to his reason for promising his support to Mr. Macarthur, and stated, that if he would recal that promise he would himself give him (Mr. Nichols) his support.

Mr. GEORGE FREEMAN stated he was an elector, and intended to vote for Mr. Nichols; but he would first ask him if he intended to vote for Mr. Macarthur?

Mr. NICHOLS (after a slight hesitation) said, he would not vote at all.

Mr. BRENAN said, neither would he. He also alluded to his leave of absence, having been misconstrued by enemies to suit a party purpose; and affirmed that he obtained it eleven months ago, although he had not before been able to take advantage of it. He concluded by saying he was glad he had been instrumental in placing Mr. Nichols in a right light with the electors, and praised his manly conduct on this occasion.

On the proposition of Mr. CULLEN, seconded by Mr. BURGIS, a committee was formed for the purpose of promoting the election of Mr. Brenan by all legitimate means.

The usual vote of thanks having been given to Mr. Burke, the meeting broke up, all present being apparently gratified with the proceedings of the day, previously, however, giving three cheers for Brenan and Nichols.

MANNING RIVER.

I SEND you the following account of an atrocious murder recently committed in this district:—

It would appear that one John Chapman, an assigned servant of Miss Kelly, of Mount George Estate, Manning River, had for a long time past been in the habit of cohabiting with a certain black gin named Maria, belonging to a black fellow, Mickey Ugly, attached to the Gangat tribe of blacks on the Manning River. About the 2nd or 3rd January last, the said Mickey Ugly was missed by the rest of his tribe, and search being made for him in all directions without effect, they began to express their suspicions that he must have been murdered, and that his murderer was John Chapman; the whole tribe appeared very uneasy, and appeared indefatigable in their exertions to find the body of their comrade. On the morning of the 8th January, as a Mr. Rose and Mr. Watson, residing on Yankangat Estate, were standing in front of their house, they heard a sudden and dreadful howling and yelling of the natives on the opposite bank of the river, some distance higher up. On repairing thither, they found a large assemblage of blacks, round a huge heap of ashes, at the side of a fallen tree in the brush, who stated that they had found the body of Mickey, and that he had been "roasted" by Chapman. On examining the heap of ashes, which appeared to them to have been recently kindled, Messrs. Rose and Watson discovered several fragments of human bones, a number of human teeth, some pieces of lead, a few buttons, and some small fragments of tinder or burnt clothes,—these they collected, and subsequently lodged with the resident magistrate of the district, where they were examined by a surgeon, and pronounced to be human bones. Messrs. Rose and Watson stated that the fire had been a very large one—had been a long pile exactly such as would have corresponded to a body being burnt upon it, and that it had been carefully attended to, as there were no butts, or ends of pieces of wood, at the extremities of the pile—nothing but the heap of ashes. These gentlemen, accompanied by a number of blacks, immediately proceeded in quest of Chapman, the supposed murderer, and captured him. On being taken, he appeared much agitated; and on being asked where the gin of the deceased was, he denied all knowledge of her. Search being made, she was discovered secreted in the kitchen attached to Miss Kelly's house, (who herself was absent in Sydney,) and the key of which was found on Chapman's person—a loaded musket was also found in the same room with the gin.

The matter was subsequently investigated by Mr. Rowley, the resident magistrate of the district, and after a very long and patient examination, the prisoner Chapman was fully committed to take his trial for the murder. It was proved on the examination, that the prisoner cohabited with the gin of the deceased, and had had a child by her—that he had often beaten and ill treated the deceased on account of this gin, and that on one occasion the deceased had requested the interference of a second party to take away a gin from Chapman, as deceased was afraid that he, Chapman, would shoot him. It also appeared that the last time the deceased was seen was in Chapman's company, on the morning of Sunday, the 1st January, and it was proved that ever since the said Sunday, the gin was never seen for a moment to quit the side of Chapman, but followed him wherever he went, and that if he even went to take a drink of water she was by his side. A shirt of Chapman's was proved to have been found by Mr. Rose near prisoner's hut, in soak in the river, on which appeared something like blood stains; it was also burnt in holes about the sleeves and breast. Further than these matters of circumstantial evidence nothing of a more direct nature appeared against the prisoner until some few days afterwards, when the gin, Maria herself, made the following free and voluntary disclosure to Mr. Rowley:—

She stated that on the morning of Sunday, the 1st January, deceased was "gammoned" by Chapman to go into the brush, on the opposite side of the river, to shoot paddymelons for him—that she accompanied Mickey Ugly,—that when they were together in the brush deceased wanted to light his pipe from some fire which she carried in her hand—that while deceased was stooping down and lighting his pipe, she saw four men at a short distance behind them advancing stealthily from behind a tree: the four men were *John Chapman*, a shepherd, and two bullock-drivers. One of the bullock-drivers presented his double-barrelled piece and shot Mickey, who fell wounded, when the shepherd advanced with a musket and shot him dead. The deceased was then cut open from his throat downwards to his breast. Chapman handled the wound, and the four men then carried the body to a little distance to the side of a fallen log, where it was subsequently burnt: the party then went into the river, and washed themselves and their clothes, which had been covered with blood. She heard R—— tell Chapman that he had loaded the piece with ball. Chapman told her that night that he was going to burn the dead body. she told him he had better bury it. Next morning she went with Chapman, and saw him carry logs and burn the body; and the next day after, he again went and heaped the ashes together. He told her not to tell what she had witnessed, as if she did the "white men" would murder her.

The above evidence and depositions have all been duly sent in to the Attorney-General, and the parties committed. No communication whatever has been received by Mr. Rowley, the committing magistrate, from any quarter, or by any other person, relative to the matter; and now, I understand, the parties are discharged from prison, and are at large without trial or investigation.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY NEAR BATHURST.

As no correspondent has supplied you with an account of the discovery lately made here by Assistant Surveyor W. R. Davidson, Esq., you will perhaps give insertion to the following very imperfect and inadequate description of this most magnificent sight, this metropolitan temple of nature:—

I started from Bathurst on the 13th April instant, with a party, making Dunn's Plains the same evening, (having forwarded a horse team with bedding, provisions, &c.)

The next morning, passing Carrawa and Mulgunnia, on our route, and thence a ridge dividing the Burrangilong Creek, from the Mulgunnia Creek, (both tributaries of the Abercrombie), we arrived at the tunnel and caves, which are on the former creek, and about five miles distant from the Abercrombie. The approach, though abounding in sequestered and wild and romantic scenery, indicates nothing however of the stern grandeur and sublimity of the subsequent spectacle. Crossing the mountain your eye embraces one of the most comprehensive views in nature; thence descending a precipitous glen, you find yourself almost in another world, still and gloomy and profound, shut up and imprisoned by surrounding incumbent precipices.

Such the grim desolation where Ben Hun
And Craig na Tor, by earthquake shatterings
Disjoin'd, with horrid chasms prerupt, enclose
What superstition calls "the Glen of Ghosts."

The Burrangilong Creek receiving the waters from the numberless neighbouring mountains, and these waters accumulating in the Glen, and there "cabin'd, cribb'd, confined," have worn or burst an outlet through the rock, and thus created one of the largest tunnels in the world.

You enter at the north, the tunnel having a serpentine direction to the south, and the first sublime object to rivet your gaze, is the magnificent span of the grand entrance arch, with the lofty roof receding into the dim distance scooped into ten thousand cells, and fretted and festooned with stalactitæ of every species and form—the hard white, and the white shattery stalactitæ, and the yellow, the pale pink, and the green chrystalline stalactitæ, some oblong and conical, some round and irregular, twisted, and turned into all imaginable fantastic diversities, griffins, and rampant lions, dead sheep, trussed fowls, somewhat green and yellow, (perhaps from hanging too long,) and sceptres, and swords, and switches.

But you cannot sublime the poetic impulse into a proper frenzy, you cannot feel the spectacle, until your domestic arrangements (particularly the *cuisine*) are complete.

We saw—but surely in the motley crowd
Not one of us could *feel* the far-famed sight.
How could we feel it?—each the other's blight,—
Hurried and hurrying, volatile and loud!

There is the north-western gallery, (as you enter on the right hand,) just suited to the purpose. Make the base of it your kitchen, the centre your refectory, the summit your dormitory. Such an apartment no hotel in the world can furnish. In the refectory accordingly we dined, and after "vexing the dull ear of the drowsy night" we climbed to our cloistered chambers. And I must here notice a phenomenon witnessed by some of us, on retiring to our couches, that the roof alternately approached and receded, undulating backwards and forwards very perceptibly and very fearfully; I must add, however, that this phenomenon was not visible to the *more sober* of the party, and that it was not apparent the next night (when the liquor was consumed).

Rise with the sun, and after proper orisons and ablutions, systematically explore. Let us proceed from the north-western gallery to the gallery communicating with it, and which I don't know whether to call the gallery of statues, or of tombs; for there is about an equal mingling of both; imminent on the brink is a Niobe "all tears,"

A few spots are on her flowing robe,
Of stateliest beauty;

and opposite is a stupendous sarcophagus; there is a Polyphemus, with a weeping stalactite illustrating his lost eye; and beyond is the shrine of some Roman Catholic saint. Here is Lacoon with

——— the coiling strain
And gripe, and deepening of the dragon's grasp.

And near is a mailed crusader, made headless by some Cromwellian fanatic.

From this gallery your eye can embrace both entrances, and the whole length, and breadth, and height, of the tunnel: and if the northern arch rivetted you, confess that the southern is infinitely more magnificent.

There stand
Gazing, and take unto your mind and heart,
With undistracted reverence, the effect
Of those proportions, where the almighty hand
That made the worlds—the Sovereign Architect,
Has deigned to work, as if with human art.

Opposite (with an Acherontic pool between) is the marble gallery, ascending some sixty feet; and observe how the pure and white Parian is chiselled into all possible ecclesiastical forms, organs and cathedral thrones, and pulpits, and canopies, and sounding boards, and mitres, and croziers, without number.

Descending however from the gallery of tombs and statues, explore the catacombs; slip down, (our tall friend there will receive you,) turn to the right from the bed of the tunnel, and enter them. Be amply supplied with torches and candles. You can walk, slightly stooping, about sixty yards; for another sixty you can crawl. The formation of this cavern is most curious; it terminates in a chamber of alabaster, twelve feet long, eight wide, and ten high, the specimens of which are quite transparent.

But we return to the northern entrance, and explore the cavern which you might have observed on the left hand when entering. I have named this the "Poets' Corner," partly because there is a somewhat similar place on your entrance to Westminster Abbey, and partly because the ascent is a good deal steeper than Parnassus. Here are an assemblage of grottos and caves, hid in fissures and recesses which you have to penetrate on your hands and knees, and abounding in objects shapeless and savage, and vast and grim. Unluckily the torch went out, and I had a fall. It was not discovered why the torch would not burn until the next day, when, Madeira being called for, a glass of turpentine nearly poisoned one of the party. It appeared that Madeira, instead of turpentine, had been applied to the torches. Here let me give two hints to future visitors. First, wear well-stuffed knee-pads and good buckskin gloves, unless, like pious pilgrims, you are intent on self maceration; and second, apply the Madeira to your mouths, and turpentine to your torches—instead of reversing it, as we did. Leaving the Poets' Corner, and again entering the arch, climb over that huge block of marble, plant your ladder upon it, against the rock; the more agile of the party will then fix a rope to yonder stalactite pillar, and you can thus ascend to the north-eastern gallery. Here is a grotto, which I have named "Our Lady's Chapel" from its similarity to the chapel of the blessed Virgin, in the cathedral of Rouen. Here too are numerous caves disconsolate of light, and recesses thick with Stygian gloom; but my accident had damped my curiosity, and diminished my ardour. Descending by the rope and ladder to the bed of the tunnel, proceed southwards, with the gallery of statues and tombs on your right, and the marble gallery on your left—passing, too, on your right, the catacombs, pausing for a moment to admire, in the central roof, a cavern which I have named the belfry—and after walking 240 yards, you arrive at the southern arch or entrance.

You have already observed, that the span of this arch is nearly double the width of the northern arch; but ascend the south-eastern gallery, (a cripple might climb to it,) and contrast the roof with that of the northern arch. Here it is not fretted or festooned—it is cartooned, and no Raphael could imitate the colours. And then the gallery (admitted to be the most profuse in wonders of the whole)—here the marble is scattered and flung wild, "without rule or art," enormous blocks. You might fancy that half a dozen cathedrals had here heaped their fonts and monumental effigies, for there are fonts enough to Christianize all the heathen, and shrines and monuments enough to illustrate half the piety and chivalry of Europe; or you might imagine, that the Valley of Sepulchres, or Balbec and Palmyra, Cities of the Dead, had here emptied their ruined palaces, and mausoleums—those ruinous galleries presenting the outlines of public places, and yonder prostrate pillars having once formed the majestic ornaments of a temple. But quitting the gallery and tunnel, trace the creek up a short distance from the southern entrance, and turning, you will observe,

Among the rugged rocks high beetling over head,

a cave, nearly level with the key-stone of the arch, to which you may easily ascend. I have named it the "Giants' Hole," from its resemblance to a cave so named, on the Clifton Rocks. Entering this from the outside rock, you may, through internal vaults and passages, arrive at the south-western gallery of the tunnel; but it is

a darksome way,
That, deep descending through the hollow ground,
Is all with dread and horror compass'd round.

I attempted the passage, but retreated, the place was too perpendicularly precipitate for my lamed and jaded limbs. I met the more adventurous of the party, however, on their exit in the south western gallery, and you will here remark that this gallery, (quite distinct from the fine galleries before mentioned) has also a peculiar and distinguishing columnar character, being composed of lofty and gigantic pillared stalactitæ.

But it is time to return to the refectory; and while stimulating the intellectual, by indulging the animal, observe the sun's rays reflected from the water on the many-coloured stalactitæ on the roof. By throwing a pebble in the pool you produce a magical effect, all the colours of the rainbow blending in

The ceaseless dance of flickering coloured light
Chequering the dripping roof and aged walls.

Something is due to conviviality and repose: when these dues are satisfied, bring the torches and blue lights and rockets, and at midnight revisit the gallery of tombs and statues. The young and active will ascend the marble gallery opposite. The ascent, perilous even by day, is, by torch light, dangerous in the extreme. Ensconce yourself behind Laocoon or Polyphemus: the rockets, however well aimed cannot reach you here; and in this light—sometimes blue, sometimes lurid, by fits and starts illuminating the dark masses of rock, and statue, and stalactitæ, leaving others in stagnant gloom—in this light, the spectacle is indeed sublime; but your rapture is mingled with terror when looking at your companions, whom the extinguishment of a torch, a single false step, or a slip on the marble, would hurl into the chasm below.

Hail, goddess of nocturnal sport,
Dark-veil'd Cotytto! to whom the secret flame
Of midnight torches burns: mysterious dame!
That ne'er art called but when the dragon womb
Of Stygian darkness spits her thickest gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air,—
Stay thy cloudy ebon chair,
Wherein thou ridest with Hecat, and befriend
Us thy vowed priests!

But, by the rear of the gallery, creeping among the hundred stalactite pillars and and arches, repair to the dormitory,—though some will remain watching for the moon's rising, conceiving the tunnel to be privileged like "fair Melrose" in this respect:

Unmuffle, ye faint stars, and thou, fair moon,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinherit chaos that reigns here
In double night of darkness and of shade.

And of a truth, when the moon does rise you are rewarded. Observe the effect on the dark-green foliage of those lofty swamp oaks, that surpass the rocks in height: how each leaf is individualized! And then the dim uncertain gloomy light and shadow,—here penetrating, there not reaching; each *near* recess "softly embosoming the timid light," and the distant rendered darker by the contrast. But the snores of the sleepers harmonize queerly with the wild sublimity of the scene, and even enthusiasm at last grows weary.

The dimensions of the tunnel, for which I am indebted to Mr. Davidson, are as follows.

	Feet.
The length from the northern arch, or entrance to the southern arch, or exit (measured)	720
The breadth of the northern arch, or entrance (measured)	130
The pitch of the northern arch (measured)	55
From pitch to summit of rock (measured)	17
Extreme height at centre of tunnel (not measured) about	100
The breadth of southern arch, or exit (measured)	117
Where the space of the arch extends and is prolonged, in the south-eastern gallery (not measured) but about	200
Pitch of the southern arch, or exit (measured)	72
From pitch to summit of rock (measured)	100

Compare these dimensions with those of Fingal's celebrated basaltic cave at Staffa:

	Feet	In.
The length from the farthest of the basalt pillars in the cave, which from the shore form a canal to the cave, 121 feet 6 inches: from the commencement of the vault to the end of the cave, 250 feet	371	6
The breadth of its entrance	53	7
Of the interior	20	0
The height of the vault at the entrance of the cave	117	6
Of ditto at the interior end	70	0

The roof of the cave of Okey Hole, on the south side of Mendip (the most famous among the natural caverns or grottoes of England), is, in its highest part, but forty-eight feet, but in many particular places it is so low that a man must stoop to get along. The breadth is not less various than the height, for in some places it is from five-and twenty to thirty feet wide, and in others not more than one or two feet.

It thus appears that the extent and height of the tunnel is beyond comparison greater than either of these celebrated places. There are parts greatly resembling the Wellington caves; but in size and magnificence there is about the same proportion as between a parish church and Westminster Abbey, or a poet's garret and Windsor Castle.

To the highest point we ascended (and we certainly climbed to within forty feet of the summit of the roof), we found drift wood, proving that the waters had at some previous

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…ne risen to that height (unless, indeed, the …ood had drifted through the fissures or …verns in the roof, which I deem impossible …at least I could not discover them). Petri…d bones of wollabies and wombats, and …trified dung, may be found in great quan…ies. Petrified wood is also abundant. I …ocked off the best specimen from the back …' Niobe's head (stealing her hair). I …ought, however, but few specimens; for …he would carry away a brick in illustration …'Babylon the Great? I complain certainly …at it should be called a tunnel. It is rather …ggestive of some pettifogging work of man, …an one of the grandest operations of nature. …nd, if it would not be robbing the discoverer …'his immortability, and I stood sponsor to …e spot, it should be called "the Wombat …averns of the Burrangilong."

The Freemasons should hold a grand lodge …ere; but I should dissuade teetotallers from …oming—the water (unless amply mixed with …randy) being of such a petrifying quality …t would inevitably turn their stomachs into …alactite. I would recommend all your …ther readers, who may possess curiosity, …ate, and leisure, to make a pilgrimage to …is sublimest and most fantastic of Nature's …eaks.

Thanks for the lessons of this spot; fit school
For the presumptuous thoughts that would assign
Mechanic laws to agency divine,
And, measuring heaven by earth, would overrule
Infinite power. The pillared vestibule
Expanding, yet precise; the roof embowed,
Might seem designed to humble man, when proud
Of his best workmanship by plan or tool.

GILBERT WRIGHT.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OPENING ADDRESSES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I see from the advertising columns of some of the late papers, that the proprietors of the Royal City Theatre have laid a tempting bait before the lovers of literature and the drama in Sydney, in the shape of a *free season ticket*, which will be given by them as a reward for the best *opening address*, to be spoken on the first evening of the season. This, I believe, will be the 24th of May, and the contributions are requested to be sent by candidates up to the 28th of this month, which will be laid before a committee of gentlemen well qualified to decide on their *merits*. I suppose that many a rhymster is now puzzling his brains to produce something, by which his name may be handed down to posterity. *One* competitor only can be successful, however. *One* prologue only can make the walls of the theatre ring again with the acclamations of an admiring audience; and *one* happy mortal only can enjoy the advantages which a season ticket, *sans* pay, will afford; and the laboured productions of the wretched persons, who have striven in vain for the prize, will never see the light, and their efforts for fame will be "nipt in the bud," unless the proprietors of the Theatre can persuade the authors to allow their lucubrations to be printed in a pamphlet, bearing the name of "Rejected Addresses," second series. Should this plan be proposed, it will have the effect of drawing out the incipient and now hidden powers of many youthful poets, as their works would then be appreciated long after the thunders of applause elicited by the successful *prologue* had died away, and the advantages of the free admission were over. Not being a poet myself, and consequently having no wish to compete for the laurel crown, I *send you, as my* contribution, the following opening address, which I dare say few of your readers have ever seen, as the book from which I have extracted it is scarce one now. It is taken from the History of New South Wales, by George Barrington, who was so celebrated in London as a pickpocket, and also for his reformation in this country. The edition I have is that of 1810, which has the advantage, if I may call it so, of coloured plates, and it is a most amusing and interesting work in many respects. It gives a lively description of the colony from the time the first vessel with convicts landed in it, and mentions all the difficulties they encountered, and the privations they endured from want of food, when store-ships did not arrive at the expected time—their liability to the attacks of the wild natives, then far too numerous for the comfort of the "pale-faced" strangers—the customs of those savages, so interesting on account of their novelty — the strange occurrences and accidents which occasionally happened, and were carefully noted down by our historian as remarkable events;—all these tend to make George Barrington's History of New South Wales a most amusing and instructive one. The circumstance of the colony have altered much in every respect since this period, and it is interesting to compare the present advanced state of the City—which has now so many of the comforts and advantages enjoyed at home, that a stranger with money in his pocket can scarcely lack for any thing he has previously been accustomed to—with its discomforts at first, and the privations and struggles of the early emigrants and convicts. It should remove the jealousy which we feel on contemplating the wealth and landed property of many of the older colonists, when we consider that at the time when they and their fathers came out, it was necessary for government to offer rewards, in the shape of grants of land and stock, and the services of assigned convicts, to induce respectable persons to emigrate to the dreaded Botany Bay; and that those who are so wealthy now, had the courage to brave the opinion and jeers of the world, and sail half round the globe, to struggle for independence in a new colony at the antipodes. In these remarks I of course refer to the free emigrants. I am digressing, however, too far from my promised prologue, which I shall now give, merely premising that it was spoken on the 16th January, 1796, when a playhouse was opened in Sydney for the first time, and that, as the performers were all convicts, it was a most appropriate one. The plays, I may mention, were the *Revenge* and the *Hotel*.

From distant climes, o'er wide-spread seas we come,
Though not with much éclat, or beat of drum;
True patriots all, for be it understood,
We left our country, for our country's good:
No private views disgraced our generous zeal,
What urged our travels, was our country's weal;
And none will doubt but that our emigration,
Has proved most useful to the British nation.

But, you inquire, what could our breasts inflame,
With this new passion for theatric fame;
What, in the practice of our former days,
Could shape our talents to exhibit plays?
Your patience, sirs, some observations made,
You'll grant us equal to the scenic trade.

He who to midnight ladders is no stranger
You'll own will make an admirable Ranger
To seek Macheath we have not far to roam,
And sure in Filch I shall be quite at home;
Unrivalled there, none will dispute my claim
To high pre-eminence and exalted fame.

As oft on Gadshill we have ta'en our stand,
When 'twas so dark you could not see your hand,
Some true-bred Falstaff we may hope to start,
Who, when well-bolstered, well will play his part.
The scene to vary, we shall try in time,
To treat you with a little pantomime;
Here light and easy Columbines are found,
And well-tried Harlequins with us abound;
From durance vile our precious selves to keep,
We oft had recourse to the flying leap;
To a black face have sometimes owed escape,
And Hounslow Heath has proved the worth of crape.

But how, you ask, can we e'er hope to soar
Above these scenes, and rise to tragic lore?
Too oft, alas! we've forced the unwilling tear,
And petrified the heart with real fear.
Macbeth, a harvest of applause will reap,
For some of us, I fear, have murdered sleep,
His lady, too, with grace will sleep and talk,
Our females have been used at night to walk.

Sometimes, indeed, so various is our art,
An actor may improve and mend his part;
"Give me a horse!" bawls Richard, like a drone;
We'll find a man would help himself to one.
Grant us your favour, put us to the test,
To gain your smiles we'll do our very best;
And, without dread of future turnkey-lockets,
Thus, in an honest way, still pick your pockets.

Hoping that I have not trespassed too much on your space, or tired the patience of my readers, I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

BILLY BARLOW.

Sydney, 22nd April, 1843.

OUT OF DEBT OUT OF DANGER.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I have found out the cause of the prevailing distress—it is nothing more nor less than our *being in debt*. Now this defective condition comes also by a cause, which is neither more nor less than our buying and selling *on credit*. Now, again, credit transactions are the results of mutual confidence. If then we can destroy the existing debt and future confidence, we destroy the prevailing distress and prevent its recurrence. Now, how can we destroy the present debt? We can do so by either of three ways: first, by increasing our assets so as to be equivalent to the payment, and thereupon paying; second, by declaring ourselves insolvent, and distributing rateably under the Act; third, by proclaiming a general amnesty and cancellation of all debts, and each keeping what he has got. The first method is very objectionable, inasmuch as it is difficult, dilatory, and almost impracticable, and inconsistent with the other great object to be attained—the destruction of future confidence. The second method is objectionable also, as being expensive, and a hindrance to the creation of wealth, by the number of persons it employs in the unproductive occupations of law and trusteeships. The third method is by far the best, since it strikes at the roots at once of present debt and future confidence,—avoiding the trouble of the first method, the waste of labour of the second, and setting us free and happy in a moment to follow our several useful callings.

I therefore propose, that from some early date, say the 18th of April, the Governor do issue a proclamation, to be afterwards confirmed and made law by the new Legislative Council, that all promissory notes, all entries of debt in books of accounts, all mortgages, and every record or instrument on which debt can be claimed, all claims, actions, or rights of actions, &c , &c., (lawyers know how to word these matters), shall be held as null and void, cancelled and abolished; and that any person hereafter attempting to revive or maintain them shall suffer condign punishment.

The various other plans which have been suggested for our relief—such as burning the banks, assassinating the judges, shipping the lawyers into an old schooner and scuttling it outside the heads, or even giving the courts a long vacation—all acknowledge the same principle on which my plan is founded, but are only half measures, and would afford only a temporary relief. That of "hooping the colony round with prohibitory duties" may be attached to either of the plans, and would furnish a valuable encouragement to the boldness and ingenuity of the *free trader*.

Nothing appears to me more clear than that the quantity of wool which is annually sent out of the country to England is so much arrant waste to us. It is, therefore, desirable to withdraw the labour which now exists in the colony, from the prosecution of pastoral industry, which only tends to enrich the British manufacturer, and to betake ourselves to the production of agricultural wealth, and to the extension and beautification of our already magnificent metropolis. It cannot be doubted that should our provincial villages, rural seats, and sheep-walks (the last particularly), be entirely deserted, the profits of Sydney property, and the comforts of Sydney citizens, so far from being unfavourably affected, would be greatly increased. The resort of country people to town would give an impulse to building and other mechanical occupations, restore the rents of houses, and create an immense demand with dealers in every commodity—particularly if the plan I proposed should succeed to the desired extent of extinguishing all debt and confidence.

Yours, &c.

A SYDNEY STATESMAN.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I think you will agree with me, when I state that the case of Mr. Alcock, now confined in Darlinghurst gaol for the non-payment of the fine imposed upon him by the Court at the late trial, is a hard one, and to relieve which it requires the pecuniary assistance of a few Christian friends, who, although they cannot but deprecate the conduct of the true writer of the libellous attack upon the Government and Crown law officers, yet should they come forward to snatch the innocent man from without the prison walls, by unloosing their purse strings; for I am perfectly satisfied—nay, I will say more, I have been assured—that unless such a step be taken, the above unfortunate victim of another man's unruly pen, must continue the Queen's prisoner, for the ——— cannot pay the amount, and that the Government well know.

It has occurred to me, gentlemen, that if a petition to Sir George Gipps, countenanced by the presiding Judge and the Jury in the case in question, were sent round for signature, it would be universally signed; its object being to procure a remission of one-half of the fine; and I feel persuaded that, say what will His Excellency's enemies, that his heart is not so hardened but he will listen favourably to the prayer of such a petition.

I remain,

A.

JOHN ROSS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Not having succeeded in the capture of John Ross, I beg to trouble you with a few lines on the subject.

I am informed, from very good authority, that several parties in Sydney are in constant communication with him; and am also informed, by a man who says he could swear to it if necessary, that he was taken out of Sydney in a vehicle on Saturday afternoon, by a party whose country house is not many miles from the Bank of Australasia. On applying to the sheriff's bailiff on the subject, some days since, he replied that any person could be taken, but there were some expenses attending it; and upon being asked what he required, said TEN POUNDS TO GO ON WITH, which was immediately given him, but it appears uselessly. Surely, as Mr. Brown stated *any person could be taken*, some steps ought to be taken to compel sheriff's officers to do their duty.

In justice to Mr. Young, the Sheriff, I must state that he has been most particularly courteous, and afforded me great assistance in special writs, &c. The fault rests, in my opinion, entirely with his underlings.

In to-morrow's paper, I purpose having annexed to my advertisements the description of Mr. Ross, as he used to appear when visible in Sydney.

Trusting for the sake of common justice you will insert this,

I am, gentlemen, yours obediently,

J. B. METCALFE.

Sydney, April 24.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The great New South Wales advocate for protective duties in the colony, has come forward in defence of his principles with a boldness which is commendable in him, at all events there is the weight of his name and standing in the colony, in his favour, whatever may be considered of the weight of his arguments. In opposing Mr. Berry's views, and answering his letter, as far as its *indefiniteness* will admit of an answer, I do not think my name of sufficient importance to place it at the foot of this communication, therefore I will content myself by adopting the signature I have done on a former occasion.

That portion of Mr. Berry's letter which affects to give a rapid view of the history of the rise of the doctrine of free trade, appears to me to be in the highest degree partial and unsatisfactory; it would lead your readers to believe that the great promulgators of the doctrine were *men of mere imagination*, men unacquainted with realities, who lived in the regions of poetry, and not severe reasoners of the stamp of David Hume and Adam Smith,—not practical men like the eminent merchant of the 17th century, Mr. North. Mr. Berry is disposed to triumph in the weight of Mr. Clay's authority for him. Mr. Clay no doubt is an able man, and a first-rate orator, but I never understood he was above the reach of error, nor do I find anything in the passage quoted from his letter to the senators in April, 1842, which at all militates against the principles of free trade. I have heard it whispered that Mr. Berry is a disciple of Gall's, if this be really the case, he may not think Mr. Clay infallible after reading the following passage from Combe's notes on the United States. Mr. Combe, speaking of Mr. Clay, states, he is very bald, thus giving the arch-phrenologist a good opportunity of examining his head; Mr. Combe gives a highly favourable account of its general development and power; he however says, "there are two defects which will prevent such an individual from rising to the first class of minds: casuality and the moral organs do not present the highest degree of development. Men thus constituted do not sufficiently appreciate the influence of the moral sentiments as a natural power, *nor do they trace the causes* with which they deal to their first elements, *nor follow them to remote consequences*." Allow me to induce the opponents of slavery in any shape to come over to Mr. Combe's conclusions by stating that Mr. Clay is an anti-abolitionist.

Mr. Alison, the author of a work on population, appears to be in especial favour with Mr. Berry: if any of your readers have not read the work, which cannot be disputed as being in many respects a very able production, full of information on a variety of subjects, I will take the liberty to refer him to a criticism on it, published sometime in 1840, (I believe in October, I write from memory,) in *Blackwood's Magazine*, he will there be told—Alison's work is not to be depended upon as settling the question treated of, and that the arguments are not always conclusive, nor is Mr. A. always consistent with himself. This opinion, I must inform your readers, is not that of an enemy, for Mr. Alison is a contributor to *Blackwood*, which must be obvious to any one who has read the article on education, published in the above magazine, February, 1839, and the chapter on the same subject in the work "on population." More of Mr. Alison hereafter.

The distress of 1825-6 occurring soon after Mr. Huskisson's concluding the reciprocity treaty with Prussia, or to be more within the words of Mr. Berry, "the declining revenue and ruined manufactures" since that period in England, *dato non concesso*, is evidence with Mr. B. that the treaty was the cause. Mr. Berry must certainly furnish me with intellect not only to understand but to perceive the argument advanced by him to prove this. With respect to the enormous drainage of specie from England in 1838 to purchase *foreign* wheat, it ought to be a proof to plain men that corn laws do not retain specie in the country, for England was nearly exhausted of its specie protected by such a law; but the existence of *such a law is very* likely to occasion the sending out a greater amount of specie for grain, from the sudden demand for a large supply—thereby raising the price of grain in those countries where the purchases are made. The arguments used by Mr. Alison in favour of corn laws apply to quite a different state of things than now exists in the colony—he expressly states his arguments have reference to an old state, where the population is dense, and the circulating medium is so abundant as to render the money value of articles of every description high; and the commencement of the chapter on corn laws, in his work on population, is the quotation from Dr. Johnson's Tour to the Hebrides, so *felicitously* brought forward by Mr. Berry; it is used as a negative illustration of Mr. Alison's principle, that an abundant circulating medium raises the money value of commodities. Mr. Berry appears to overlook the fact, that the advocates of protective duties in Great Britain always speak of securing invested interests, which are believed to consume two-thirds of the manufactures of the empire. The great defect of Mr. Berry's letter I conceive is, that he fails to show the application of his favourite principles to the position of the colony. He finds the colony involved in ruin, and concludes at once it has arisen from free trade, without condescending to show how free trade has effected this, except from the circumstance of two facts existing together in the colony, viz.: free trade and monetary difficulties. It may be true that Mr. Berry no longer finds it to his interest to continue tillage; but it is not clear that he would do so in case a protective duty was placed on imported grain. Before any individual can show it is an evil to the colony, his finding it necessary to give up tillage, he must show that the labour no longer employed by him for that purpose is not more profitably employed elsewhere, or in some other occupation. Much is said about there being no reciprocity between this colony and Chili. Why is this? Probably we have nothing to sell which they require. The Chilians use a great deal of cotton and woollen manufactures, which they import from Great Britain to the value of above half a million. New South Wales cannot furnish the Chilians with either of the above articles, or else it is reasonable to believe they would purchase them from us if we could supply them cheaper, or as cheap as England; which, of course, we cannot do for want of labour and capital. Is the want of reciprocity established on this account? I think not. Chili imports upon an average £150,000 of woollen manufactures a year from England (see returns 1831, 1833, 1834,)—England purchases the raw material from New South Wales. Now, as a calculation has been made, for which I refer your readers to M'Culloch's Statistics of the British Empire, is not one-third of the manufactured goods the Chilians thus consume in effect £50,000 of our wools?—for if that market was not open to receive the £150,000 of British manufactures, Great Britain would require £50,000 less of our wools. Here then is an advantage gained by the colony from Chili: whose inhabitants no doubt would purchase three times as much more if they had the means of doing so; this would of course, operate to the advantage of the colony. We perceive an indirect trade exists between New South Wales and Chili; and in my poor opinion it is of more advantage to us than if it was direct, as it enables us to extend our relations with the most civilized country in the world, and the cheapest market with our own connexions. It appears to me absurd that any individual comprehending the most obvious principles of political economy should conceive, under all the circumstances of our position, that our "home industry" is to be furthered, or protected, to use the common term, by taxation of any kind, beyond what is necessary for purposes of revenue, when the labour now at command is still too dear, according to the value of our returns, when the interest of money is considered. The only protection we require is in the shape of human labour, and a reduction in the interest of money, so as to enable the colonists to make the direct returns of investment in stock profitable; the consumers of agricultural produce would increase as a necessary consequence, and the relation between demand and supply would ultimately adjust itself.

Miss Martineau has observed, that adversity leads to the study of political economy; this community is now verifying her observation, and the numerous letters we read involving the subject in the public prints, whatever their merit may be, fully establishes the remark of Malthus, that every intellectual and moral quality in demand will be supplied.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

POL-ŒCONOMICUS.

FREE TRADE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The very admirable letter of Mr. Berry on the subject of free trade, and the protection required for internal industry, has naturally given rise to the expression of the opinion of others holding antagonist principles; and so long as they are founded on facts I for one am glad to see the subject fully canvassed, and I consider that every one who can bring forward data, instead of declamation, ought to add his mite to the treasury of useful knowledge, from which alone safe deductions can be drawn.

I see no such facts brought forward by your correspondent "Civis Australiensis;" on the contrary, he very adroitly blinks the question, and revels in the opinions expressed at the period when the line of demarcation between the protective system adopted by our ancestors, and the free trade system adopted by Mr. Huskisson, was broken down. It is not, however, with Mr. Baring's opinion in 1820 that we have to do, but with Lord Ashburton's avowal in 1842, towards the close of a long and useful life; it is not with the reasons given by Mr. Huskisson for taking off the restrictions on the silk trade, but with the impoverished revenue, and disastrous results to our manufacturers, consequent thereon. What Mr. Berry has maintained, under the authority of the Bankers' Circular (a paper of great authority in mercantile matters), is, that England "had flourished for ages under a restrictive system of commercial legislation," and that after the lapse of nearly 20 years, she is not found to have done so under Mr. Huskisson's unrestrictive system. I refer him and the public to the annexed tabular statement of the operations of the silk trade, "after the tie was cut which bound commerce to the earth," and leave them to determine the nature of the triumph claimed by the advocates for "free trade"—"for the right of a free interchange of commodities"—"for the reciprocity system"—and other claptrap expressions of the day. Their doctrines may be *sound*—but the test of experience proclaims them of that description of sound understood by the Latin adage, "*Vox et preterea nihil.*"

In the year 1765, the silk trade was put under the prohibitory system, and for an unbroken period of fifty-eight years, ending in 1823, was as satisfactory as any trade could be; the average increase being, at the end of 1812, 40 per cent.; 1817, 44 per cent.; 1820, 37 per cent.; and 1823, 31 per cent.; and during the last three years the revenue derived therefrom was on an average £757,881 15s.

In 1824, Mr. Huskisson reduced the duty on raw silk from 5s. 6d. to 1d. per lb.; on thrown silk, from 14s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., and, finally, to 1s. 6d. per lb.; the result of course is, that the revenue has dwindled away to an average of £58,173 6s. 4d.

Nothing could have justified the sacrifice of £700,000 per annum by such "rash innovation," but benefit to the manufacturers of Great Britain in a *ratio corresponding* to the deficiency in the revenue. Has this been the result? No.

It is stated on authority, in 1842, "That so far from the experiment in the silk trade having been productive of improving a pre-existing state of things, the silk mills have been reduced from three to four-fifths in value; that no additional mill has been erected, beyond those previously in existence and working; and that the labourers in the mills have been reduced to beggary by the reduction of their wages."

No doubt the annexed tables show an increase in the imported raw material; but in what does it principally consist? "knobs and husks," mere animal refuse, to be bought in Bengal at from 2d. to 10d. per lb.: deducting which, "the net consumption of silk in 1841, shows a deficit of 400,573 lbs. compared with 1824, the first year of the experiment." Civis may now say what Lord Sydenham said—but which he, as Mr. Powlett Thompson, never dreamt of—"your silk trade perplexes me, I am willing to cry peace if you are."

If Civis will "interchange commodities," and take facts for special pleading, he will find further proof of the mischievous tendency of the free trade doctrines, in the rapid increase of shipping belonging to those powers of Europe who greatly admire the commercial policy of Great Britain, *but cannot afford to adopt it*; that increase leaves Great Britain at a "retrograde advance" in what was her previously unrivalled branch of commercial wealth. Further proof is also to be had in the result of taking off the duty on exporting British wool, whereby France and Belgium have become their own worsted manufacturers, instead of being supplied by Great Britain, who then tries to remedy the evil by an export duty on coal. The authorities quoted by Mr. Berry are entitled to great weight; but it is a mistake to suppose they condemn the reciprocity system altogether: they only go to affirm that the states who adopt that system without co-operation are the least prosperous. Let Civis prove to the contrary before we can pin our faith to his creed.

As I move among the haunts of busy men, I am glad to say the reception of Mr. B.'s letter has been far otherwise than Civis leads us to suppose; *I* have only found *two* parties who differ from him materially, in the applications of the principles he advocates: one of those parties added his regret that Mr. B. had not flourished fifty years ago, when "his exploded doctrines would have applied."

These "exploded doctrines," therefore, have at least stood the test of experience, and it is devoutly to be wished that the "new fangled doctrines" would bear the same retrospect.

Your very obedient servant,

MERCATOR.

[The tables forwarded by our correspondent are not adapted for the columns of a newspaper: he has quoted them correctly so far as he has gone.—EDS.]

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE NEW BANKRUPT ACT.—By this statute, which comes into operation next Friday, any person who owes one debt of £50, or two debts of £70, can be made a bankrupt, and his certificate cannot be granted as long as he lives, if he should be detected in losing £20 by gaming in one day, or £200 altogether; or if he loses £200 by stock jobbing, or have concealed, destroyed, or falsified his books, or concealed any property, or allowed a false debt to be proved. If his creditors choose to prosecute he may be transported for life, if he conceals his books or property to the amount of £10. The Court, instead of the creditors, will grant the certificate which is a discharge of all debts then owing. If a creditor, having delivered his account to a tradesman, does not receive payment, he may cite his debtor before a Commissioner, and if he appears, he may be allowed time to pay, but if he does not appear, or pay the debt, or compound, he may, at the end of 15 days, be declared a bankrupt.—*Conservative Journal, Nov. 12.*

We understand that a cargo has just arrived at Hull from Denmark, consisting of ducks, geese, and pigs, "all alive and kicking." The march of this rare array of the feathered tribes from the ship to their cribs on shore along the streets of Hull is said to have created a great sensation. The ducks found a ready market at 2s. 6d. a couple, and the geese at 3s. a couple. We have not heard what price the pigs brought: but these prices are poor consolation to the farmers' friends regarding the working of the new Tariff, and rather calculated to increase than to diminish the panic in the agricultural districts.—*Morning Chronicle.*

BIRTH.

On the morning of the 24th instant, Mrs. T. C. Briellat, O'Connell-street, of a daughter.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

STUBBS AND ROBERTSON.—At the Flour Company's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Hay, Oats, Potatoes, and Onions; at their Mart, at 12 o'clock, Sugar.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Blankets, Quiltings, Drapery, Butter, Pork, Window Glass, Wire Fenders, and Straw Bonnets.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Mace, Butter, Biscuit, Cigars, Wearing Apparel, Carpet, Chairs, Canvas, Linen, Soap, and Whitelead.

MR. RUNDLE.—At the Dock Yard, at 11 o'clock, a Boat.

MR. HEYDON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, China, Glass, &c.

COUNTRY SALES.

THE SHERIFF.—At the residence of Mr. M'Athie, near Penrith, April 27, Household Furniture, Brewing Utensils, &c.; at Mr. Walsh's, Parramatta Road, April 27, Growing Vegetables, Horse, Cart, Harness, &c.

MR. W. G. BURGIS.—On the premises, Windsor Road, May 1, the Queen's Arms Inn, and Farm adjoining.

NOTICE.---MORETON BAY.

THE SOVEREIGN steamer will leave Sydney for Brisbane Town, on Tuesday, 2nd May, at five o'clock precisely. Shippers are requested to send their goods to the wharf before three o'clock on the day of sailing, and the names of passengers should be given in at the Office, on Monday, 1st of May, by twelve o'clock, in order that they may be cleared at the Water Police Office.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, April 24. 5722

FOR JERVIS BAY, ULLADULLA, AND BROULEE.

THE CUTTER STAR will sail for the above ports on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at the Union Wharf, Sussex-street. 5751

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PER DAWSON, FOR LAUNCESTON.

THIS vessel will positively clear on Saturday, the 29th, and early application for freight or passage is necessary, to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.
April 24. 5730

FOR ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE fast-sailing regular trader brig DORSET, D. Walsh, master, being expected to arrive in a few days. The owners beg to inform shippers to the above port, that the greater portion of her cargo being already engaged she will only be detained here a few days, having excellent accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to Messrs. V. and E. Solomon South Australian Packet Office, Liverpool Wharf, near the Queen's Wharf.
Sydney, 25th April 5716

FOR SINGAPORE AND MANILA.

THE fine fast-sailing Barque REBECCA 345 tons register, Malcolm M'Taggart, commander, will sail for the above Ports on Tuesday, the 2nd May. For freight or passage apply to

RAMSAY YOUNG, AND CO.
Hunter-street, April 24. 5729

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY MAY 1st.

THE AMERICAN SHIP LONDON, Captain Barstow, and has good accommodations for a few more passengers. Apply to the Captain, on board, off Campbell's Wharf, or to

KENWORTHY AND CO.
5714 Macquarie-place.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—I have delayed long, perhaps too long, in waiting upon you personally in your respective districts. Ill health has been the cause, and must now plead my excuse; and I regret to say, my medical advisers discountenance the hope that I may speedily recover strength.

Under these circumstances I am constrained to give up the ambition of representing you in the new legislature. And, believe me, such determination is not based upon selfish grounds alone, for I feel apprehensive, indeed conscious, I could not undergo the fatigues and anxieties of body and mind necessary for the due fulfilment of so arduous a trust, were I elected.

In thus retiring, permit me to offer my most grateful acknowledgments to those electors who intended to support me, and at the same time to assure you that I shall never cease to exert myself, whether in public or in private, to promote the moral and political welfare of this my adopted country.

I have the honour to be gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
5731 ROBERT SCOTT.

WENTWORTH AND BLAND.

A MEETING of the Committee of the above candidates will be held at the old Committee Rooms, Smith's Buildings, George-street, on Wednesday evening, the 26th instant, at seven o'clock, on general business.

JAMES COOPER,
Hon. Secretary.
April 24. 5725

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

TENDERS will be received by the Committee between the hours of one and three on Monday next, the 1st of May, for supplying the School of Industry with Groceries, from 7th May, 1843, for one year. 5735

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

THE Committee beg to remind the friends and supporters of the School of Industry, that the annual fancy sale will take place on Thursday, the 25th of May, at one o'clock. 5736

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

MR. CHARLES NIGHTINGALE having been appointed Collector for this institution, the friends of the Society are requested to pay the amounts of their subscriptions and donations to him, before the 30th of June next, in order that their names may be inserted in the subscription list for the present year, the accounts being made up to that date.

GEORGE ALLEN, Hon. Sec.
April 24. 5727

COLLECTORS OF RATES.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 24th April, 1843.

CANDIDATES for employment under the City Council, in the capacity of Collectors of Rates for the several Wards of the City, are hereby invited to send in their applications to the Town Clerk's Office, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Application for Collectorship of Rates," on or before the 29th instant, and applicants are requested to be in attendance at the Council Chambers, on the 1st of May, at seven o'clock, p.m.

Each Collector will have a Ward assigned to him, and be paid by a commission of Five per cent. on the amount collected. He will also be required to furnish security to the amount of £1000 for the due performance of his duty.

CHARLES H. CHAMBERS,
5718 Town Clerk.

THE LAST MONTH OF THE DAGUERREOTYPE.

DAGUERREOTYPE.

Royal Hotel, George-street.—By her Majesty's Letters Patent.

MR. G. B. GOODMAN returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he has received, and begs leave to inform them that he is about to proceed to Hobart Town, on or before the 28th of the ensuing month, previous to his final departure for India, and the other British colonies to which the patent extends.

Mr. G. B. G. would therefore advise all those who may wish to avail themselves of this wonderful and valuable discovery (either to send their likenesses to their friends in England, or to retain them as everlasting memorials of themselves) to make an early application, as it is the last time for many years, that the opportunity can present itself. The time occupied in taking a portrait does not exceed ten seconds.

The price of each likeness is ONE GUINEA exclusive of frame.

Three quarter and full length likenesses, family groups, houses, landscapes, animals, &c., executed in the above time on account of the celerity of the operation, children of all ages can be taken, except of very tender years.

N.B. Fac-similes of oil and colour portraits, paintings or engravings of any description, can be obtained.

Royal Hotel, George-street, April 13. 5214

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

MUCH is said by the Candidates for Representative Honours about Colonial Manufactures: an opportunity now presents itself of showing their zeal by supporting the first cutlery manufactory in the colony, which has been established by T. MAPPIN AND CO., 12, Hunter-street, Sydney. They particularly recommend to the notice of settlers, their castrating knives, and clasps of the best quality; pen, pocket, pruning, bush, butchers', and every description of knives constantly on hand, or made to order at a few hours' notice.

Cutlery of every description ground and repaired daily.

An apprentice and first-rate workmen wanted.

Horns, bones, and tortoiseshell bought in any quantity.

12, Hunter-street, Sydney, April 23. 5752

THE undersigned continues to supply Builders, Contractors, and others, with every description of Building Material at the lowest prices for cash.

Having regular supplies from the country, orders of any extent will be undertaken and executed with despatch.

Also on hand, bricks, cedar, hay, corn, potatoes, poultry, &c.

C. E. JAQUES.

Coasting Packet Office,
Sussex-street, April 21,

N. B.—An extensive dry Store to let, rent £3 per week. 5720

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Rebecca—

Thirty-one boxes patent wax candles
Fifteen casks preserved provisions, consisting of fresh herrings, Yarmouth bloaters, salmon, turbot, oysters, roast grouse, &c. &c.
Adelaide cheese and butter, ex Emma
Hops, very superior quality, ex London; also
Manila sugar, Dunbar's ale and porter, in excellent condition
Ironmongery, copying letter-presses, school globes, &c., &c.

GEORGE SMALL,
5726 George-street, near King-street.

VINES, ALE, AND PORTER.

J. G. WALLER calls the attention of publicans and private families to the low price he is charging (for cash), for the above, at his Stores in Clarence street, between King-street and the Barrack wall.

Dunbar's Ale and Porter, 10s. 9d. per dozen, by the cask
Good Sherry, 14s. per dozen, by the single dozen
Excellent Port, 20s. per dozen, ditto.
April 24. 5754

NEW HOPS.

ON SALE, at Mr. Cadell's, 1, Bridge-street, A few Pockets of very superior Hops, ex Burta, growth 1842. 5728

HOMEBUSH RACES.

FOR SALE, at J. P. Toomson and Co.'s, George-street, a very elegant Tandem Dennet, with a folding hind seat, sufficiently large to accommodate two persons when required.

Also, some of their patent Dennets, Stanhopes, common Dennets, and new and second-hand Carriages of all descriptions.

Sydney, April 25. 5743

BROOD MARES FOR SALE.

TWO MARES, with foals by their side, and now in foal; also, a two-year-old Filly, broken in and quiet, to be sold cheap. Apply to I. B., at Mr. A. Mitchell's, Waterloo House, King-street, Sydney. 5691

GOVERNESS.—A lady, accustomed to tuition, wishes to be engaged as Governess. Her acquirements comprise, in addition to the various branches of English education, music drawing, and the French and Italian languages. Address M. M., care of Richard Windeyer, Esq., Elizabeth street North, Sydney. 5757

WANTED, by a respectable person, a situation as Governess to children, or as companion, or to wait on a lady, and do needlework. Applications, post paid, will meet with immediate attention, addressed to S. P., care of Mrs. Percy Simpson, St. Patrick's Plains, who kindly permits reference as to character, &c, to be made to her. 5749

WANTED, an active steady man, well acquainted with Sydney, as Porter; also, a Boy, to carry out light parcels. Apply to the undersigned, at Victoria House, Pitt-street, any morning between nine and ten o'clock.
5715 JOSEPH FARMER.

WANTED, a situation as Groom or Coachman; understands waiting at table; apply by letter, to S. M., Herald Office, which will be attended to. 5717

WANTED, a situation as Coachman or Butler, or as general servant in a small family, a young man who can produce a good character from the gentleman whom he has served for the last six years. Any address for R. S., Herald Office, will be immediately attended to. 5739

WANTED, a good plain cook. Apply to Mrs. D. Jones, Surry Hills. 5734

WANTED, a respectable female as children's maid and make herself generally useful. Apply to Mr. John Little, King-street. 5733

WANTED an experienced Nurse, to take charge of an infant, and having no objection to go to the Melbourne district. References will be required. Apply to Mrs. Raymond, York-street, between the hours of ten and four. 5738

BRIG "MUNRO."

ALL claims against this vessel are requested to be handed to the undersigned before twelve o'clock to-morrow.

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.
April 24. 5724

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned not to negotiate an order for Six Pounds eighteen shillings, drawn by Gilbert Marjoribanks on C. R. Broughton, in favour of Dr. Gwynne, the same having been lost on Friday last. Payment has been stopped. Ten shillings reward will be given to any one bringing said order to G. Marjoribanks, Pitt-street, two doors from Bathurst-street. 5719

CAUTION.

LOST, a cheque drawn by the undersigned in favour of Mr. Thomas Holmes, on the Bank of New South Wales, dated 24th instant, for £153, to his order, not endorsed: all persons are hereby cautioned from taking the same. Payment is stopped.
5755 A. POLACK.

A GENTLEMAN or Lady of quiet habits can be accommodated with board and lodging in a private family where there are no other lodgers. It would be a desirable residence for any person whose respectability is unquestionable, and income limited, as society is one great object. Terms 25s. per week. Address to C. D., Herald Office. 5713

IN THE CITY, OR THE SUBURBS.

SHOULD any respectable family have a room to spare, and desirous of the same being occupied, the advertiser would be willing to reside with them, if they have no lodgers, or at all events not more than one or two of quiet habits; he would not object to the other side of the water even, so that a ferry was near at hand, and would prefer a front room on the ground floor of a verandah cottage; but that would not matter much provided the advertiser could make himself quite comfortable and at home, and where during the cold weather there would be a good fire kept up. Communications stating all particulars of name, locality, terms, &c., addressed M. B. A., and left at the Post Office, will be immediately attended to. 5737

A GENTLEMAN of retired habits, wishes to board with a respectable private family, a short distance out of Town. The neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo would be preferred. Address A. F., (lodgings), Herald Office. 5721

TO LET, at Balmain, a comfortable Verandah Cottage, containing six rooms, with a detached kitchen, and a well of pure water on the premises, with a most delightful view of Port Jackson and Darling Harbour. Apply to William Burnicle, on the premises. 5750

TO LET, at Balmain, a House pleasantly situated, commanding an uninterrupted view of the whole of Sydney and the Harbour, immediately adjoining the Ferry landing place, and complete with every convenience for a respectable family. Parties anxious to secure a respectable residence, free from taxes, will make early application to J. F. Gray, Balmain, or at Stubbs's Auction Mart, King-street, Sydney. 5753

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, at eleven o'clock precisely, Eight slate mantelpieces of different sizes and patterns, very handsome and well finished, a recent importation from England.
Terms at Sale. 5697

BEEF AND BASKET SALT.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte place, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday), the 26th instant, at Eleven o'clock,
Forty-eight barrels beef
Five casks basket salt
Terms at sale. 5746

WINTER GOODS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Public Auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant,
Sale to commence at half-past ten o'clock precisely,
The remainder of the select assortment of Winter Goods, imported ex Clarendon, which remained undisposed of at the Stores of Messrs. Rowand, M'Nab, and Co., on the 20th and 21st instant:
One case rich black and coloured satinetts
Two ditto rich China Chusan winter dresses
One ditto rich dark ground cambric prints
One ditto white and blue striped Guernsey frocks
Two ditto men's and youths' fine assorted white and regatta shirts
Two ditto rich winter mousselaine de laine dresses
One ditto ditto ditto, in the piece
One ditto rich crape Parisian dresses
One ditto rich crape D'Amoy ditto
Two ditto small pattern Cambric prints
One ditto assorted lace goods
One ditto haberdashery
Two ditto rich silk filled shawls
Two cases fine Indiana embroidered shawls, with rich Norwich border and fringe
One ditto ditto ditto handkerchiefs
One ditto women's grey lambs'-wool hose
One ditto ditto black worsted ditto
One ditto ditto superfine black cashmere ditto
One ditto ditto ditto white Merino ditto
One ditto men's ditto, and half-hose
One ditto ditto ditto lambs' wool ditto
One ditto rich light mousseline de laine dresses
One ditto superfine Irish linen
One ditto fine 4-4 black ditto
Two bales assorted 8-4 to 12-4 Witney blankets
Two cases superfine black and blue broadcloth
One ditto blue broadcloth
One ditto dark striped doeskins and cassimeres
One ditto superior 160-yard white reel cotton
One ditto ditto 200-yard ditto
One trunk superior clothing, consisting of Pilot and Petersham coats, cloth trousers, vests &c.
One case assorted brown and white damask linen tablecloths
One ditto 6-4 white cambric muslin
One ditto water-proof cloaks, capes, coats, jackets, &c.
One ditto superfine sprigged and filled cassimere shawls
One case embroidered arctic shawls
One ditto superfine rough brown-hollands
One ditto superior whitey-brown thread
One trunk white satteen and French-made stays, extra sizes
One bale grey woollen caps.
Terms of sale. 5747

VALUABLE SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

MR. BLACKMAN begs to call the attention of Surveyors and Professional Gentlemen to the following highly finished Instruments, manufactured by CARY, of LONDON, which he will submit for Sale, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY next, 27th April:
Theodolite and stand
Pentograph
Level and stand
Protractor
Beam compass
Levelling staffs and vanes
Case of mathematical instruments complete
Eighteen-inch parallel rule
Twelve-inch ditto ditto
Complete set of scales
Steel rule
One paint box complete
Two bundles drawing paper
These instruments will be at the Auctioneer's Rooms on the Morning of Sale for inspection. By order of Mr. John Morris, Trustee to the estate of Ogilvy and Gillett. 5748

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN LETT, AN INSOLVENT.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
Prints
Mousseline de laine dresses
Cotton and silk handkerchiefs
Table covers
Bedtick
Vests
Costees (canteen)
Shawls
Cotton rugs
Thread
Staylaces
Cottons
Gauze handkerchiefs
Black beaver hats
Boots, &c., &c.
Terms at time of sale. 5743

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CHINA, &c.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, at his Mart, King-street, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
A quantity of Furniture, Glass, China, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 5742

KING-STREET LITERARY SALES.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.

J. K. HEYDON has the honour to announce for the above evening, at his Auction Mart, King-street West, at Seven o'clock precisely,

A SECOND WHOLESALE INVOICE OF BOOKS, surpassing, if possible, in point of general literary interest, graphic execution, and beauty of binding, the previous catalogue. As samples may be given:—
The Works of Thomas Moore, in 10 vols., the new edition complete, for the first time in this colony
Bulwer's Novels, 11 vols. morocco
Captain Marryatt's Novels 14 vols., half-bound
Waverly Novels, 48 vols. morocco
Le Sage's Asmodeus, or the Devil upon Two Sticks, splendidly illustrated from designs by Tony Johannot
Paul and Virginia, by St. Pierre, similarly beautified
Sterne's Sentimental Journey, ditto
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, ditto
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, superb plates
The Works of Thomas Chalmers, D.D., LL.D., 24 vols, just published
Graham's Domestic Medicine, half bound
Graham's Diseases of Women
Jem Bunt, by the Old Sailor, illustrated
The Confessions of Harry Lorrequer, illustrated by Phiz
Jack Sheppard, by W. H. Ainsworth, illustrated
Gideon Giles the Roper, by Miller, illustrated
Poor Jack, half-bound, gilt, beautifully illustrated
Paul Periwinkle, or the Pressgang, half-bound, gilt, illustrated
Valentine Vox the Ventriloquist, half-bound, gilt, illustrated
Nicholas Nickleby, bound, gilt, superior edition
Sketches by Boz, the two series in one volume
Diary of a late Physician, 3 vols.
Macaulay's Medical Dictionary, 8vo., last edition
Jamieson's Dictionary of Mechanical Science, Arts, and Manufactures, 2 vols. 4to., beautiful plates
Myers's Modern Geography, two large 4to. volumes, maps and plates
Wood's Dictionary of the Bible, 8vo., plates from the first masters
Green's Botanical Dictionary, two large quarto volumes
Hooke's History of Rome, 3 vols.
Wilkinson's Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, 3 vols., one vol. plates
Emerson's Mechanics, plates
Thompson's Euclid
Smith's Panorama of Science and Art, 2 vols. illustrated
The Book of the Cartoons, (Raffaelle's), by the Rev. R. Cattermole, B.D., superb engravings
The Romancist and Novelist's Library, 4 quarto volumes, edited by Wm. Hazlitt
Memoirs of Charles Matthews, comedian, 4 vols
Rampini Classici Italiani, 5 vols., Dante, Alfieri, Tasso, Metastasio, and Commedie
The Life of Christ, with the Lives of the Apostles and Evangelists, by Dr. Doddridge, superb engravings, quarto, splendid work
Smollett's Works, in 1 volume
Fielding's Works, in 1 volume
Heads of the People, 1st and 2nd series
Pictures of the French
China Opened, 2 vols., by the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff
New Irish Pulpit, 3 vols.
Scottish Pulpit, 2 vols.
Blair's Sermons, bound
Whitefield's Sermons, bound
Wesley's Sermons, 2 vols.
Burder's Sermons, elegantly bound
Robinson's Scripture Characters, bound
Thomas's Napoleon, beautiful illustrations
Pictorial French Dictionary, quarto
Comic English and Latin Grammars, 2 vols.
Palestine—the Physical Geography and Natural History of the Holy Land, by John Kitto, 4to., morocco, 171 wood-cuts, a most splendid work
Bible History of Palestine, by John Kitto, 4to. morocco, uniform with the above, most delicate wood-cuts
Fox's Christian Martyrology, edited by Dr. A. Clarke, 4to. illustrated
Heath's Gallery of British Engravings, 2 vols. large 8vo.
Lane's One Thousand and One Nights, 3 vols., large paper 8vo., illustrated by Harvey
Don Quixote, 3 vols. 8vo, illustrated by Johannot
The Midland Counties Tourist, quarto, beautiful engravings
The Northern Tourist, uniform with the preceding
Guthrie's Geographical Grammar, improved edition, 31 maps
Cowper's Poems, 2 vols. 8vo., full bound morocco, illustrated
Thompson's Seasons, and Castle of Indolence, 8vo. full bound morocco, illustrated
Seymour's Sketches, illustrated by Alfred Crowquill, 2 vols.
Cyclopædia of Popular Songs
Fisher's Illustrations of the Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean, 2 vols. quarto, morocco
Fisher's Illustrations of Constantinople, and the Seven Churches of Asia Minor, 2 thick vols. quarto, green morocco
Westall's Great Britain illustrated, 4to. morocco
Wright's Ireland illustrated, 4to. morocco
Sam Slick, the Clockmaker, 3 vols.
Letter Bag of the Great Western, by Sam Slick
Bubbles of Canada, by the same author
Crabb's Universal Historical Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to., published at £5 5s.
The Naturalist's Library
Fisher's Illustration of Italy, France, Switzerland, India, China, and the Red Sea, 6 vols. 4to.
Manners and Customs of all Nations, thick 8vo. volume
Diorama of Amusing Sketches of Life and Manners, &c.
Wood's Dictionary of the Bible
Hall's Visit to the Great Loo Choo Island
In addition to the above, the Auctioneer would refer the public to his catalogue for a great number of other most interesting, beautiful, and useful works, which under other circumstances than the present would most certainly be brought prominently forward in an advertisement, but whose comparatively tiny lights are to be scarcely heeded in the resplendency of the present galaxy.
_ Catalogues ready This Morning, and the Books on view at the Mart.

TO DEALERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CABINETMAKERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

W. H. CHAPMAN will offer for Public Sale, at the City Sale Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY next, at Eleven o'clock
Twenty bags curled horse hair
Fifty dozen ladies' reticules.
TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS.
Thirty casks sherry, 3 dozen each, low price
Twenty casks ditto, 3 ditto ditto, superior quality
Twenty cases golden sherry, 3 dozen each
Twenty cases port, 3 dozen each
Ten certificates rum, 86 gallons each
Nine certificates brandy, 57 to 66 gallons each
Two certificates gin in cases, 5 cases each
Three certificates ditto, 10 cases each
Three hogsheads pale ale, Hebblewhite's brand, (sound)
Box of English seeds, containing clover, Swedish turnip, and all sorts of garden seeds
Two boxes cavendish tobacco, flat fig
Half cask negrohead, small fig
Five pieces printed muslins, remnant blue broadcloth, 16½ yards
Eighty-four pair 3½ to 4½ inch butt hinges
Neat clock in a case
Three solar lamps
Three sinumbra ditto
Two splendid oil lamps, with 4 lights, for shops
Nineteen pieces glazed pink calico
Five casks colonial pork, 300lbs each, prime
Thirteen casks colonial pork, low price
Fourteen half-pipes Cape Madeira
Three pipes ditto ditto, 110 gallons
Five coils coir rope, for warps, &c. 5756

TO BLACKSMITHS, TINMEN, AND OTHERS.

MR. LUCAS will sell by auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, 27th April, at Eleven o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Elliott, Clarence-street, back of the Barracks, in consequence of his declining business,
Two pairs blacksmith's bellows
Two blacksmith's anvils
A quantity of blacksmith's tools
A quantity of red wire
About twenty bundles iron wire frame, from No. 8 to No. 14.
ALSO,
English box mallets, for tinmen
A great quantity of tinned rivets, of sizes
A few boxes of tin plates
One cask of resin
One ditto of chain
A quantity of tin ware.
Terms cash. 5744

ABOUT £300 WORTH OF FIXTURES,

Suitable to persons fitting up Show Rooms, Shop Apparatus, Shelves, &c., &c.

STUBBS and ROBERTSON will sell by public auction, on the premises lately occupied by

POTTS, BAXTER, & CO.,
OPPOSITE THE OLD BURIAL GROUND, GEORGE-STREET,

on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th day of April, 1843, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
All the valuable and well put-together fixtures on the above premises, as used lately by the above firm, and suitable for all the purposes of a large wholesale or extensive retail concern, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash. 5740

MR. RUNDLE will sell by Auction, at eleven a. m., THIS DAY, at the Dock Yard, a new carvel-built Boat, coppered and copper-fastened, is admirably adapted for a ship's long boat, and fitted with mast and sails complete, carries a large cargo, and sails well.
TERMS—CASH.
April 25. 5741

HORSES FOR HOMEBUSH RACES.

MR. ARMSTRONG, V. S., will sell by auction, on Thursday next, the 27th instant,
A lot of Horses broken in for saddle and harness.
As the sale will be held only a few days previous to the Homebush Races, it will form a favourable opportunity for gentlemen to suit themselves with a nag for that occasion.
This lot will arrive for inspection at the Repository, on the day previous to the sale. 5669

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,

An excellent Cottage and eight acres of Land at Newtown, being part of the Bamore Estate.

MR. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on the 29th day of April, 1843, at twelve o'clock precisely, (under a trust for sale contained in a Mortgage.) All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham and county of Cumberland, containing (8) eight acres (being part of Jenkins's thirty-acre grant), bounded on the south east by a road leading from the Cook's River Road to Wells's Grant six hundred and sixty-six feet, on the south-west by other part of the said Grant five hundred and twenty-seven feet two inches, on the north-west by other part of the said Grant six hundred and sixty-seven feet six inches, and on the north-east by other part of the said Grant now the property of Mr. Robert Bourne, five hundred and ten feet; together with the excellent dwelling-house or cottage ornée thereon erected, containing seven good rooms and kitchen, with superior out-offices, consisting of wash-house, laundry, a two-stall stable, coach-house, with large hayloft; the whole brick-built, and cost near fifteen hundred pounds in the erection.—Terms and conditions at sale.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to the Auctioneer.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 24th April, 1843.
Stubbs v. Morris.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at noon, at Coke and M'Laren's Wharf, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to a certain portion of the steamer Comet, as she now lays at the wharf beforementioned, unless this execution be previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
5723 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, April 22, 1843.
Hoadley v. Walsh.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, near the Woolpack Inn, on the Parramatta-road, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of Household Furniture, a Horse, Cart, and Harness, a large quantity of growing vegetables, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.
5678 CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, April 22, 1843.
Peacock v. M'Athie.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at noon, on the premises of defendant, on the Nepean River, district of Evan, about two miles from Penrith, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of Household Furniture, &c.; also, a quantity of Brewing Utensils, &c., &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
5673 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 20th April, 1843
Isler v. Olcrey.

ON MONDAY, the eighth day of May next, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, and interest, of the above defendant, in and to the unincumbered portions of the Brooire Estate, unless this execution be previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
5563 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, April 21.
Synnerton v. Ham, Jerry's Plains.

ON MONDAY, the 8th day of May, at Twelve of the clock at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant in and to about fifty acres, situate at Jerry's Plains, consisting of a rich flat of land, being one-third of a hundred and fifty acres originally granted to Deaf, a veteran; bounded on the south by Smith's three hundred and twenty acres; on the west by Brown's grant; on the north by the River Hunter; and on the south by Government land.
The farm is divided into three paddocks, and about thirty acres of cultivation land; has a good slabbed house upon it, with stockyard, &c.
Unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
5732 Under Sheriff.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1522373

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE PAVING, DRAINING, & CLEANSING COMMITTEE.

Council Chambers, Sydney, 18th April, 1843.

THE Committee of the City Council, consisting of Mr. Alderman Broughton, J.P., Messrs. Councillors Holt, D. Jones, J. Jones, and Pawley, appointed on the 27th March, 1843, to report on the Paving, Draining, and Cleansing, of the City of Sydney, met, and after due enquiry and consideration, agreed to the following report.

Your Committee have entered upon the consideration of the subjects referred to them with a deep sense of their magnitude and importance. Next to the lighting of the City and the maintenance of an efficient police, there are no works of greater public utility than those of paving, draining, and cleansing, the City. These works, in fact, together with a judicious code of by-laws for their regulation, and for the general good government of the City, constitute the immediate objects of municipal government; and until the necessary provision be made, and suitable machinery be set in motion, to carry out those objects, the great ends for which our metropolitan Corporation was created will be incomplete.

Conceiving it, therefore, to be the imperative duty of this Council to undertake those works of public utility, so essential to the health, comfort, and convenience of the public; your Committee have lost no time in making such enquiries as enable them to press upon the Council the propriety of making adequate and immediate provision for effecting such improvements as may be deemed expedient and necessary.

I. AS TO PAVING.

Under this head, for the sake of classification, your Committee beg leave to comprehend all that relates to the formation, improvement, and repair of the streets and thoroughfares of the city. Strictly speaking, however, the term applies more specifically to the *flagging* of which the *side-paths or footways* in well-regulated and important towns are generally formed. So far, therefore, as mere *pavements* are concerned, your Committee are decidedly of opinion that an improvement, not only ornamental in itself, but so essential to public comfort and convenience, can no longer be dispensed with in such a metropolis as this, without exposing this Council to the imputation of bad taste, to say the least of it, if not of apathy and neglect. Nor need the apprehension of expense be any bar to the most cordial adoption of this suggestion; for your Committee would positively recommend, that the Corporation should only be at the expense of laying down a complete line of curbstones, and that this Council should forthwith enact a bye-law rendering it imperative on the proprietor of every house, or vacant allotment, in all the already formed streets of the City, to complete the pavement along the extent of his own frontage, and providing for the due performance and maintenance of the same. This, your Committee believe, is the system by most provincial Corporations in the mother country, and to some extent it has already been acted upon in Sydney.

In connexion with a system of side-paving, your Committee would recommend, as absolutely indispensable, a universal system of side channels, or surface drains, in order to carry off the surface water in rainy weather, and thereby save the streets from being cut up, as they now are, into irregular water-courses, by the torrents occassioned by heavy rains. These side-channels, your Committee would recommend, should be made of free-stone, each stone two feet and a half long by two feet broad, chisel-jointed with a water-way about twenty inches wide, and not less than six inches deep in the centre. The adaptation and durability of this system of surface drainage, are too evident to need any further explanation or argument to prove that it must be inseparably connected with any judicious and permanent scheme for the formation or improvement of our city streets.

But, indispensable as this system of surface drainage obviously is, it will fall short of the beneficial end it is intended and calculated to serve, if it be not followed up, or rather accompanied, by a system of branch or collateral drains, with gratings at each crossing or intersection of the streets, to carry off the surface water into the main-sewers of the city.

Your Committee have been led thus far to anticipate the subject of sewerage, to be treated of more fully in the sequel, on account of its intimate connexion with the paving and repairing of the streets. With side-channels and branch-drains, therefore, such as your Committee have described, the question as to the most suitable and convenient mode of completing the formation and repairs of the streets may be very easily disposed of.

By the report of the City Surveyor, as well as from personal observation, your Committee find that, with a very few exceptions, the streets of the city are more or less defective in their formation, and generally in a state of dilapidation, requiring drainage and repair. Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that no time should be lost in remedying these evils and making the necessary improvements. The sooner the streets and thoroughfares of the city are reformed and repaired, the cheaper and the more satisfactory will it be to the public in the long run. With this object, as well as a general system of sewerage, in view, your Committee would recommend as absolutely necessary, that a general survey of the city should be minutely and accurately taken; and that the necessary means and appliances should be afforded our City Surveyor and Engineer to level, drain, and pave the streets of this metropolis. The paving recommended for the footpaths needs no description: that for the centre-thoroughfares or carriage-ways, your committee recommend should be the best Macadamizing metal that can be obtained. Contracts should forthwith be entered into for quarrying, breaking, and conveying, this description of metal from Pennant Hills, at which place permission has been obtained from the Colonial Government to procure the stone. A lumber-yard or depot for depositing tools and preparing materials for public works must also be procured; and an efficient corps of operatives, with a few horses and carts should be provided and placed at the disposal of our City Engineer. With these appliances, and such disbursements of money, as a Committee or Board of Public Works would sanction from time to time, your Committee are of opinion, that all the improvements and repairs which this City, in its as yet, comparatively speaking, rude state of formation, so imminently requires, might be more economically, efficiently, and speedily be performed, than could be expected from any system of petty contracts, by piece-work or jobs. No contractor, it is evident, can undertake a work without a profit; and that profit, under the administration of a Board of Works, with the official superintendence of our City Engineer, would be the amount of saving effected to the Corporation, by the system which your Committee have ventured thus confidently to recommend.

In connexion with these undertakings, however, your Committee are quite aware there will be work to be done, which will require to be executed, and of course contracted for, by some practical tradesman or artificer; such for instance as the bricklayer, in forming drains and main sewers; a branch of one subject, to which we now beg to call your attention.

II. DRAINING.

In treating of the repair and improvement of the streets, your Committee had occasion to recommend a system of side-channels and branch-drains, as an indispensable adjunct to any permanent and judicious scheme of paving. The side-channels we have already described; while the utility and necessity of a system of surface drainage are in themselves sufficiently obvious. Surface drainage, however, it is evident, would be of little avail, unless accompanied by a system of collateral drains and gratings at each intersection of the streets, to carry off the surface water to the main sewers. From the peculiar formation and position of the ground on which Sydney is built, there are few cities in the world so admirably situated for the purposes of sewerage. On the right and on the left in every direction it commands a fall and easy escape for water into the sea; and yet, with all these advantages, which would, long ere this, have been turned to account in other less favoured communities, some parts of Sydney do still exhibit nuisances and irregularities unworthy a British metropolis, of such importance and extent. With two or three exceptions, her streets are without either surface or subterranean drainage; and the consequence is, that in dry weather the pedestrian in perambulating this otherwise fair and salubrious City, is here and there disgusted with streams of noxious puddle, which, from want of sewers to carry it off, comes oozing forth upon the streets from the private gutters of the houses. Unless this evil be remedied by a general system of sewerage, this Council may depend upon it, that eventually, as the population becomes more dense, and poverty, as yet but little known, begins to be felt among the working classes, the pestilential effluvia which a hot and sultry sun exhales from these receptacles of filth, will prove the fertile cause of disease and misery among the people. It is not when such evils begin to appear that these improvements should be thought of or commenced. The expediency and necessity of them are now clearly evident, and the perception of that fact, fixes the responsibility of performing them on this Council, whose duty and trust it is, to undertake the general improvement of the City, and to promote the welfare of its inhabitants. Your Committee would, therefore, urge it not merely as a suggestion, but as an imperative and paramount duty, that prompt and efficient measures be adopted, for commencing a system of sewerage, without which, all the paving and sweeping in the world will be of little avail.

In the opinion of our City Surveyor, two main sewers of the largest dimensions should be formed,—one in Pitt-street and the other in George-street, — to constitute the grand carotid arteries of the City. These streets are the central thoroughfares of the City, and on the east of the one, and the west of the other, there are declinations towards them embracing the whole compass of the City, and capable, with perfect facility of carrying off all the surface water of the streets on either side. To the west of Clarence-street, a declivity occurs towards Darling Harbour, into which the drainage of that side of the City might easily be conveyed by a series of barrel drains, running down the streets leading towards the sea.

In a dry climate like this, there is only one thing to be feared, in a system of sewerage, and that is, their liability to become choked up by an accumulation of mud and rubbish, which, unless guarded against and remedied, would render the sewers of such a city as this, to use the words of a celebrated engineer, "the abodes of pestilence" itself. In his Encyclopædia of Engineers, Luke Herbert describes a plan proposed by Mr. Joseph Cuff to obviate the evil here complained of; and that plan is the more worthy of serious consideration, seeing that it has been adopted with most economical and advantageous results in some of the chief cities of England. As your Committee is strongly impressed with the expediency and advantage of such a plan in draining this city, they beg to recommend its adoption, and for the information of the Council, they refer to the Appendix of this Report for a section and descriptive explanation of the plan in question. The outline of this plan is simply this:—At each grating a cess-pool is sunk, below the level of the collateral drain, and in this cess-pool all the rubbish and ponderous matter sink, instead of being swept along into the sewer, where it would gradually accumulate and at last stop up the channel, and create a nuisance. By this, plan, however, the mud, sand, and rubbish sink into the cess-pool, and nothing but the supernatant water flows off into the sewer. By this means also, the necessity of breaking up the streets, in order to clear away obstructions in the sewers, will be avoided, in great measure, if not entirely; in comparison with which the trouble and expense of emptying the cess-pools, of all the sewers of the City would be nothing.

III. CLEANSING.

With regard to the subject of cleansing the City, so far as the sweeping the streets is concerned, that has been already provided for by the Council, by contracts entered into for the remainder of the year. The great work of cleansing, however, would be fundamentally provided for by such a system of sewerage, as your Council have proposed. The only further suggestion which the subject seems to admit of, is that of a copious and permanent command of water, for the purpose of watering the streets, and in periods of protracted drought, of washing out the sewers and surface drains, to prevent stagnation of any filth in either. Whether such a supply of water could be obtained from Cook's River without much difficulty, is a problem, which a survey of the intervening ground will determine. If it could be effected, it would be desirable, even at no small expense, to obtain such a command of water as would enable the Citizens to do away with stagnant cess-pools in connexion with their premises, and to establish water-closet and places of public convenience.

At the magnitude of these suggestions, the Council may feel astonished, and perhaps may even be disposed to treat them as chimerical: but in whatever light they may be received, whether they be thought worthy of consideration and adoption by this Council or not,—of one thing your Committee will rest satisfied, that by having submitting them thus confidently, and thus early in the history of the Metropolitan Corporation of this Colony, they at least will stand acquitted to the public and to posterity, of any want of zeal in the discharge of the important duty in this instance assigned to them. It will remain, however, for this Council to consider and determine to what extent it will be possible, under existing circumstances, to carry out the great objects herein proposed.

THOMAS BROUGHTON,
Chairman.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE MOVEMENT.

(From the Atlas, November 19.)

"THE Complete Suffrage Movement," or, as it is also styled, "the National Complete Suffrage Union," is assuming a serious and important character. The approaching December conference is to be held in Birmingham on the 27th of that month, for the purpose of preparing a Bill to be submitted to Parliament, embodying the principles and details of representation agreed to at the conference held in April last, and for determining who shall be requested to introduce that bill into the House of Commons. This looks like business; and indeed, the whole of the arrangements connected with the measure announce a determination to press on the subject of what may fairly be denominated universal suffrage.

The conference thus to assemble is to be composed of delagates from all parts of the British empire, and Mr. Joseph Sturge, as president, has issued rules and regulations relative to their appointment, which, if steadily persevered in, will give a character of respectability to the measure which will rescue it from the imputations of another character hitherto attached to it.

We perceive that the meetings to elect delegates are to be strictly of a legal character, and that, wherever it is practicable and usual, a requisition is to be sent to the local authorities requesting them to convene the meetings. As it is felt that these requisitions will, in by far the majority of cases, be unavailing, it is provided that the complete suffrage union of each district, shall, in the event of refusal, or non-acquiescence on the part of the local authorities, convene its own meeting; and in every case the assemblies are to be open to all the inhabitants of the town or district. Thus electors and non-electors will equally have the right of attending and voting for delegates.

In order to meet the cases which may arise of local authorities prohibiting or dispersing the meetings, the council of the union has decided that nomination lists may in such eventualities be made and signed by the parties favourable to this or that candidate, and those lists are to be forwarded to Birmingham ten days before the meeting of the conference. With respect to London, each of the present parliamentary districts is to have the right of sending one delegate.

The council states, that it has not yet heard of any instances in which there will be difficulties raised to appointing at the same meeting delegates to represent both electors and non-electors; and this union it earnestly recommends, because it will display an united energy, which, it believes, will augur well for future success.

But what course will the present electors adopt, with reference to this movement? This is, after all, the great question, and the "complete suffrage movement" managers evidently know and feel this to be the case; since, if the delegates next month shall only represent the *non-electors*, what right will they have to call it a *national* assembly? They may be numerous and respectable, or they may be talented and popular, but the moral force of property, as well as of vested interests and rights, will be wanting.

The council, feeling this, has therefore earnestly besought all those who are already in possession of the elective franchise, to come forward and support this movement; and it has not failed to impress upon the minds of those it addresses, that such conduct will be in an eminent degree disinterested, and will supply a practical manifestation of their desire "to do unto others, as they would that others should do unto them." At the same time, it is not concealed that the reason why the period for holding the conference is fixed for Christmas week, is, that an opportunity may be thereby afforded to working men to attend the meeting without interfering with their accustomed occupations.

In furtherance of these plans, it also appears to have been decided that the names and addresses of the delegates who are appointed to attend, accompanied by a copy of the minutes of the meeting at which they were elected, under the signature of the chairman of the meeting, must be transmitted to the council by the 23rd of December, in order that the extent of required accommodation may be known, and necessary arrangements made. Each delegate is to call at the office at Birmingham as soon as he arrives there, and it is expected that the business may be terminated in four days.

On the assembling of the conference, at its first meeting, a committee is to be elected to examine the "programme" prepared by the council, and to decide as to the business to be discussed; but the members of the council are not to have votes. Then the committee is to make its report, and afterwards the public discussions will take place.

And now we must state that the very first impression made on our minds, after an attentive examination of these preliminary proceedings, was this—"How great and glorious a country must this be, when such associations, meetings, delegations, are allowed; and yet where, in all human probability, all will pass off in order and regularity!" Talk to us of France, indeed! Why, in France no such meetings could be held; no such delegations could be made; and not even could the "nomination lists" be smuggled from house to house, without subjecting all concerned to fearful liabilities of domiciliary visits, arrest, and long imprisonment. Talk to us even of Belgium, where the constitution is much more liberal than the French charter! Why, in Belgium, should such a movement be attempted, the police would speedily lodge in the "Petit Carmes" the hunted down conspirators. Even in Switzerland, where republican forms of Government universally exist, with the sole exception of the canton of Neufchatel, we are confident that should meetings be thus convoked to revise the whole representative institutions of the country, there would be such a chase after the debaters that they would find it impossible to hold the conference.

The same observations would apply to Spain and Portugal, where charters also exist, and where the monarchies are very far indeed from being absolute.

It is in England alone, out of all constitutional governments, that such measures are allowed, and here they only operate as vents for popular feeling and natural anxiety.

The great good sense of the English people is one of their most eminent characteristics. Other nations may be more sanguine, ardent, enthusiastic; other people may be more quick, sharp, agile; but the English people are calm, systematic, orderly, persevering, temperate, determined, and yet full of good sense and of practical wisdom. Such measures as those to which we are now alluding, and which are being carried into effect in the very heart of society, would in France set the whole country in a blaze. Here, all is open, palpable, and honest. Men may be mistaken, we admit, but they are not conspirators. The government hears, sees, knows all; and it also knows this, that any attempt physically to put down this measure, would be morally absurd and wicked. In such a country as this, in the end, all must and will right itself.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

(From the Atlas, November 26.)

THE Chinese puzzle is now on the point of being undone. Pottinger has got hold of the clue, and we shall soon see China stripped of all mystery as a newly-arrived mummy from the Pyramids, which we all know, can be cross-examined by any one with the slightest pretence to erudition, and made to recount his own history from his own bandages.

We have knocked four holes in the great wall of China, and every nation in Europe seems anxious to poke their noses in at them, by no means admitting the selfish idea that we, who had the trouble of breaking down the wall, should have the pleasure of the first peep. The French, test every one of their newspapers, are now most anxious to enter into partnership with us, and to help us to frighten the brother of the moon, now that the said brother of the moon has already drawn in his horns. No doubt we shall soon have brother Jonathan offering to protect us from the Chinese with his stars and his stripes; and the Dutch, the Portuguese, and even the Spaniards themselves, will probably sniff hungrily in the distance. Good faith! we shall have trouble enough to keep the prey we have seized.

The consequence of such an irruption of such various species of barbarians will be worse to the Chinese than those of the day when the Tartars jumped over the great wall. Already the Emperor seems inclined to coquette a little with the barbarians: he talks of sending a mandarin to the court of London. Where will he find a man daring enough to go? And he has been passing some most undignified civilities with the chiefs of the devil ships.

These things are in themselves enough to make the hair, we beg pardon, we mean the tails, of the oldest inhabitants of China to stand on end. But let him only live another ten years, and he shall see much stranger things still come to pass. It is not quite impossible that the great Elepoo himself may, before he die, find himself denuded of those fine flowing garments in which he at present luxuriates so much at his ease, and dictates such fragrant morality, and induced by order of the Emperor in a stiff regimental coat and a tight pair of broad-cloth trowsers. It is within the verge of possibility that the imperial service of chopsticks may be replaced by a more effective set of instruments from Sheffield, and it is by no means to be despaired of that a respectable Chinese will soon learn to leave off tiffin and opium, and get comfortably cosey upon good old port.

To the utter confusion of Con-fu-Tsee these consequences may be expected to extend still further. They will certainly insinuate themselves into even the women's apartments. The bandages will fall from the ladies' feet, nor will Chinese husbands cease from their horror until they discover that in close-drawn European stays and in tight European shoes their ladies are as unnatural and as helpless as they were before the Barbarian revolution commenced.

Every great discoverer and reformer has a right to pay himself for his trouble. The followers of Columbus held this doctrine very strictly. England, also, following the glorious example of Spain in the glorious times of Ferdinand and Isabella, holds the same doctrine. The *Journal des Débats* admits that we have been exceedingly moderate. We have only charged them 21,000,000 of dollars for our trouble in convincing them of the necessity of living in a neighbourly way with us. We have, in fact, let them have the lesson at cost price. Nay, we have even given them credit, which, by the way, some of our city friends do not approve of, for, say they, these Chinese have long heads as well as long tails, and when once they have lost sight of the paddle-boxes of the 'devil-ships,' they will pay no more money. The Chinese treasury, they add, ought to be the richest in the world, for silver is always pouring into China, and hardly any comes out; so that we should have transacted all the unpleasant part of the business with them at once—opened no books, and given no credit.

Be this as it may, it is quite clear that we have done them the greatest favour that one nation can do to another. We have thinned their population, which such practical Malthusians as themselves cannot but appreciate. We have introduced broad cloth, cottons, and hardware, to their notice, and we have taken steps to have the last Parisian fashions forwarded regularly to the Court of Pekin. Surely, they cannot grudge us a paltry 25,000,000 of dollars for all this. For our part, we think they ought to pay our income tax; and so, we have no doubt, they would if Pottinger had asked them.

THE SHIP *CAIRO*, FROM SYDNEY.

(From the London Journal of Commerce, December 3.)

ON Friday week Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy, of Biliter-street, appeared before the Lord Mayor, in consequence of a summons which had been sent to them, calling upon them to show cause why they illegally detained the protests, surveys, and vouchers relative to the repairs of the ship *Cairo*, at Sydney, in the month of May last. Mr. Ellis, the solicitor to Mr. A. B. Spark, a commercial man at Sydney, stated that the ship *Cairo* had, upon receiving damage at sea, put back to Sydney, for the purpose of being repaired; that his client, Mr. A. B. Spark had advanced the necessary funds for payment of all the disbursements of such repairs, for account of the owners; and instead of pursuing the often recurred-to mode of taking bottomry bond on the ship and cargo at enormous marine interest with great liberality and confidence only retained for his protection the protests and vouchers by way of lien. These documents Mr. Spark, in further confidence, remitted to his agents in London, Messrs. Gower, Nephews, and Co., per same ship (*Cairo*), and advised them, per mail, of such remittance. On the arrival, however, of the *Cairo*, in October last, the papers were not forthcoming. Application was made to the Post-office and to the Customs, and the ship was searched, but no papers were found. Messrs. Gower and Co., who were also consignees of goods per the *Cairo*, soon after the ineffectual search for the papers, received a note from Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy, asking the particulars of the goods assigned to them, for the purpose of ascertaining their proportion of a general average; and such application having led them to believe that Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy must be in possession of the papers so transmitted by Mr. Spark, they made inquiries, and found that their supposition was correct, and that the defendants were using them for the purpose of recovering upon the insurances. Several applications were subsequently made to Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy, by letter, for the papers, but evasive and unsatisfactory replies having been received, it was considered necessary to represent the circumstances to the Lord Mayor. Mr. Walters, solicitor to Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy, said his clients felt no difficulty or hesitation in admitting at once that they were in possession of the papers, and that they kept them at the request of the captain, and in consequence of a very heavy mortgage which they had upon the vessel. Mr. Ellis asked what right had Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy to take papers which, as appeared from the advice of Mr. Spark to his agents in London, could not have been directed to them? Mr. Walters said that the papers were taken from the vessel together with other papers, and that they were not addressed to Messrs. Gower and Co., and Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy laid claim to them in consequence of their legitimate demand. He deprecated such a mode of endeavouring to get rid of litigation elsewhere. The Lord Mayor asked whether the captain of the *Cairo*, who would no doubt be able to give information as to the persons to whom the papers were directed, and the manner in which they came into his hands, was present? Mr. Walters said the captain, he had reason to believe, was obliged to keep out of the way, in consequence of the issue of legal processes against him. As mortgagees, Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy considered themselves completely justified in holding possession of the papers, and they were determined to keep them until the settlement of their claim. The Lord Mayor—We must have the captain here to speak on oath as to these papers. It is admitted upon the part of Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy, that they are in possession of the papers which Mr. Spark writes to Messrs. Gower and Co., he has transmitted to them,—that they may receive and transmit to him the amount of money he had advanced for the purpose of putting this vessel in repair. Is it at all doubted that Mr. Spark had paid for the repairs of the ship? Mr. Walters replied that no doubt was entertained upon the subject; but Mr Spark had neglected to secure himself in the usual way, by a bond of bottomry, and Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy considered themselves justified in availing themselves of the papers for the purpose of securing their claim. Mr. Ellis strongly reprobated such treatment of a gentlemen who had acted with such liberality as Mr. Spark had manifested throughout the transaction, and wished to examine Mr. Clark, who was present, as to the manner in which the firm became possessed of those papers. Mr. Walters refused to allow Mr. Clark to submit to any examination, and stated that it had already been fully acknowledged that the firm had the papers. These papers had been found by one of the clerks in a box in the vessel, together with other papers, and they were not directed to anybody, but he (Mr. W.) had no notion of calling evidence which might be used in another court in which legal proceedings were going forward. Mr. Ellis—Are the mortgagees to go into the ship and take away everything to the prejudice of the claims of Mr. Spark, who paid for the repairs? The Lord Mayor said that most decidedly the claim of Mr. Spark ought to be paid before any other. No doubt existed as to the nature of that claim, for the papers were Mr. Spark's by the acknowledgment of the gentlemen who had been summoned, and who were, therefore, bound to pay his lien for the repairs. His Lordship then ordered that the summons should stand over till Wednesday, and recommended Mr. Ellis to endeavour to produce the captain of the *Cairo* on that day. On Wednesday Mr. Ellis attended at the justice-room, according to the appointment of the Lord Mayor, and stated that Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy had given up to him the papers, to procure the restitution of which he had applied for his Lordship's interposition on Friday, stating at the same time that the papers had served their purpose, and exhibiting a letter from the captain to the effect that they were delivered by him to Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy without explanation, but that he considered Mr. Spark entitled to them. The Lord Mayor said he had been informed by Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy that they had given up the papers to Messrs. Gower and Co., in consequence of having learned from the captain that he considered Mr. Spark ought to have them by right, but not a word had been said by Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy as to the papers having served their purposes. He (the Lord Mayor) was glad the papers had got into the right channel, and he had strongly expressed his opinion upon the hearing of the summons. Mr. Ellis, in conclusion, stated that he should now take other measures to prevent Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy from receiving the moneys which must have been paid to Mr. Spark, if it had not been for the use which had been made of these papers to his prejudice.

EMIGRATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

(From the Times, Nov. 24.)

WE publish in another column, a Report on the immigration which took place into New South Wales, in the year 1841, drawn up by the Government agent for Immigration in that colony, and containing in an appendix, a very elaborate statistical account of the subject of its inquiry. It appears that during the year 1841 23,200 persons arrived at Sydney and Port Phillip from different parts of the United Kingdom; and that out of that number, no less than 19,523 arrived "on bounty," at an average cost to the colony, as it should seem, of £16 15s. and a fraction per head; while the remaining 3,677 were "unassisted." It must not, however, be assumed, that because unassisted, these latter persons were, in every case, purely voluntary emigrants: 127 men, 181 women, and 72 children, out of the 3,677, embarked as bounty "emigrants," but were rejected on their arrival, and refused the bounty, "in consequence of their ineligibility under the colonial regulations. If it were not a truly serious matter to these unhappy rejected, it would be amusing to observe the nature of their several disqualifications. The bounty is of course offered, as the colony has a perfect right to offer it, to men of particular trades and occupations, wanted in, and likely to be beneficial to, the colony. Agricultural labourers, sawyers, brickmakers, and men of a few other specified callings, are in demand; and it cannot of course be expected that the bounty should be given to any others than those for whom it is offered, and to whom alone it is promised: but it is certainly incumbent on the parties to whom the selection and approval of the emigrants at home is entrusted to see that no misrepresentation on this head is practised. Tutors, clerks, overseers, butlers, valets, and even auctioneers, appear to have qualified in agriculture, and to have competed, though unsuccessfully, for the bounty, on the score of their labours in land; and not only themselves, but also, of course, the wives and children of such persons—so deceived or deceiving—are rejected at the end of their journey, and find themselves not only minus the expected premium, but of course also less in a situation to find employment. On the whole, however, we do not think that either the system, or those to whom it is intrusted, can, in the present instance, be justly charged with any great culpability on this head.

It cannot be expected that cases of this sort of refusal should nowhere occur; and the number of such refusals bears a much less proportion to the number of those who were paid, than might have been anticipated; and this circumstance very much clears the system from the imputation of holding out lax and general promises, and then recurring to the rigid letter of its contract, when called upon to perform. Moreover than this, we cannot but think that a tutor, or an auctioneer, not to mention a valet de chambre, must be tolerably conscious that his vocation lies not in handling the spade or the axe. But doubtless it should be explicitly understood by the emigrant, before leaving this country, that the terms of the contract *will* be strictly construed against him in the colony, and that unless he completely fulfils the description advertised for, he will not be entitled to the reward. These remarks do not of course apply to the case of bad character, which is justly held to be a disqualification. It is but right to add, that the report throughout shows a sense, on the part of the Immigrant Board in the colony, of their painful responsibility, not only in the matter of enforcing these bounty regulations, but in their general direction and control of the immigration into New South Wales; and having disposed of this preliminary objection to the bounty system, so far as concers the present case, we proceed to notice the general tenour of the report. It quite acknowledges and inculcates the principle that *indiscriminate* emigration proves in general to be misery to the emigrant and ruin to the colony. It teaches (and we regret that we are unable to enter into this particular at greater length) the necessity of *selecting* the emigrants. It deprecates trafficking and speculation in the shipment of emigrants, as it would in the sale of colonial lands:—

The merchant, (we quote from the Report) has been truly and justly designated "the friend of mankind;" but in all dealings with him, it must be borne in mind, that however beneficial to the public may be the effects of his enterprise, yet that his occupation is, not the exercise of philanthropy, but the *pursuit of gain*; and in sending out emigrants to New South Wales, the question with the merchant will be, not how he can best promote the interest of the colony" (or of the emigrant) "*but how he can perform his contract in the most profitable manner to himself*. And if, sitting in his counting-house, in London, he finds that men from Shoreditch or Wapping" or even from the Argyleshire highlands) "flock to him for passage to the colony, *and that such men will come sufficiently within the description of his contract to make his payment secure*, he will assuredly not go to the trouble or expense of seeking a better description of labourers from Norfolk or Suffolk. This conclusion, I think I may venture to say, can be shown *by the experience of the last six months*, to be fully as much *supported by fact*, as it is theoretically just.

And we, too, can venture to say the same thing, and that, too, upon the like six months' experience: but we return to the Report, and to the further and higher, and, we regret to be obliged to say, the not very common views which are taken by it, in conclusion, on the subject of emigration and the welfare of the emigrant.

That Report, then, teaches that there are other and higher objects which a man should have in view in changing his home, than a simple provision for his bodily wants. It enforces the expediency and necessity of providing for those higher objects—for EDUCATION, viz., and RELIGION—if it is at all wished that the future colony should be a great, a flourishing, or a Christian country. It shows a sense on the part of the Immigration Board, that, to the people of a Christian land, where the means of Christian education and the ministrations of Christian religion are within every man's reach, it is not altogether consistent for persons who acknowledge the value of these great blessings, to hold out mere emigration as an unmixed benefit, without some effort to insure their continuance to the emigrant in his new home.

There are also institutions, (the Report concludes,) for which it will be the *interest* of the colonists, as they look not for labourers merely, but for *virtuous* and *respectable* labourers, to make *large* provision out of the wealth which each accession of labour creates among them—I mean institutions for the education of the young, and the religious instruction of *all* who may be tempted to seek a home amongst them. That New South Wales should hold out these (institutions as) advantages (to the colonist), I consider of the utmost importance to her interests. Your Excellency, during whose government nearly 60,000 souls have been transplanted hither from a country where the ministrations of religion and the means of education are at every man's door, would doubtless press this subject on higher grounds. It is my province here to urge it merely as a means of attracting a better class of immigrants to our shores.

In these sentiments we of course entirely coincide; and we only regret that we are unable, in the short compass of an article, to do more ample justice to this laborious and elaborate, and apparently very accurate report, betraying, as it does, a soundness and thoughtfullness which are not so common as they are desirable in official documents of the sort.

PRUSSIAN PROVINCIAL STATES.

(From the Journal des Débats.)

THE Committee of the Provincial States of Prussia, recently instituted by King Frederick William, has just closed its last session; and this experiment of Parliamentary government seems to have very imperfectly answered the expectations to which it gave birth on the other side of the Rhine. Those who examined with any degree of attention the composition of that body, and the very restricted powers conceded to it, could not possibly have regarded it as even the semblance of a Legislative Chamber: it was clear that the King of Prussia wished merely to found a sort of Council of State, whose business would be to examine and work out questions of a purely administrative nature, without being invested with any initiative in matters of legislation. But Prussia, recollecting promises made in 1814 and 1815, and since that period having seen the secondary States around her successively obtaining from their Sovereigns charters and legislative chambers, flattered herself that the establishment of a Committee of Provincial States was a pledge for the approaching foundation of General States, and she greeted this first concession of the Royal prerogative as a step towards the realization of her constitutional hopes.

These impressions must have been banished by the first deliberations of the new Assembly; and there is a remarkable contrast between the curiosity and interest at first excited by the promulgation of the Royal Ordinances, and the almost total indifference manifested to the sittings of the committee. The very insignificant minutes which have been published on the result of these deliberations, show the extent of the intervention awarded by the Government to the delegates of the States in the affairs of the kingdom; the ministers of each department have put to them some questions respecting the timeliness of certain measures; but the votes collected have been only in the form of opinions, which the executive power may adopt or neglect at discretion.

It is not our intention to find fault with the institution or the composition of the Committee of the States. We are not warm advocates of improvised legislation, and we think that laws should be successively adapted to the manners of the people for whom they are destined. The King of Prusia certainly cannot be reproached with wishing to give to his people a constitutional education, before granting to them prematurely and inconsiderately institutions which have become (though they were not always) foreign to their political habits; and, in spite of the calculated timidity of the experiment he is now trying, it must nevertheless be regarded as a germ which will gradually enlarge, and one day or other ripen into a system of government similar to those of the western Powers of Europe. At present, however, it would be difficult to establish any comparison between the new Assembly which has met at Berlin, and the deliberative assemblies of France and England. A cursory glance at the forms of deliberation determined by the ordinance of the King of Prussia is sufficient to afford an idea of the restrictions imposed on the liberty of discussion in the Committee of the States. The Royal prerogative maintains undivided sway in the regulations. The President, who has the title of Marshal, is appointed by the King; and it is he who, as in France and England, maintains order in the sittings. In our assemblies any member may obtain leave to present a plan of law; in Prussia the Ministers alone possess the right of taking the lead in the deliberations. The debate is opened by the head of the department, whence the order of the day emanates. Previously to the discussion, each member receives a memorial explanatory of the question to be proposed, and the head of the department has, as Royal Commissioner, the direction of the debate. Each member is allowed to speak only once; and then he must confine himself exclusively to the question under consideration; but the Ministers, as in France, may speak as often as they think fit. It is curious to observe the different modes in which the privilege of speaking is distributed in Paris, in London, and in Berlin. In England the Speaker possesses almost discretionary authority on this point. When any member of the House of Commons has finished his speech, the Speaker looks round, and the first person he observes making a sign to him has the privilege of addressing the House. It rarely happens that this simple and expeditive method leads to any dispute. In France we have the inscribing of turns. Every session we find some of our hon. members passing the night in the Salle des Conferences, in order to get themselves inscribed for or against the address, and not unfrequently taking all this trouble for the sake of reading a written improvisation which nobody listens to. Possibly the English method has the effect of giving a more natural and sincere tone to the discussion. It is true there prevails in the English Parliament a feeling of conventional hierarchy, which make secondary speakers readily give place to acknowledged leaders of their party. It is true that the Speaker of the House of Commons, being elected for the whole duration of the Parliament, must be more completely independent of party influence than a President subject every year to the chances of re-election, which renders more acceptable the sort of dictatorship. But after all, we ourselves may perhaps end in having parties and party leaders, and in ceasing to be jealous of authority, even that which we delegate. In Prussia, even more than in France, forms operate to check the ease and spontaneity of discussion. There the speaking turns succeed one to another with mathematical precision. Each member, as has already been observed, can speak only once, and moreover, he can speak only in alphabetic order. Consequently there is no discussion, but merely an explanation of the reasons on which the votes are founded.

As to publicity, it is not to be spoken of. The minutes of the deliberation consist simply of a summary drawn up under the control of one of the secretaries of state. The names of the speakers are inserted at the end of the summary with the votes.

It must be observed, however, that the publicity of debates is always the last concession granted by deliberative assemblies. In England, to this day, it exists only by toleration, and in theory it is a violation of the privilege of Parliament. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of astonishment that Prussia, at her *début* in the parliamentary career, should not be further advanced than nations more practised in those matters. In short, the most important consideration in reference to the establishment of the Committee of the Prussian States is not the immediate result of that constitutional experiment, but the liberal intention it denotes, and the hope it affords for the future.

A SHARK HUNT AT CURACOA.

THE reader will understand the scene which occurred, one evening, a short time after I had witnessed a large troop of sable nymphs gambolling in their favorite element, and playing their national game of "bob my neighbour's head." This can be played at only by swimmers, such as they are, who verily surpass the otter in familiarity with the water. The joke appears to consist in making a kind of summerset dive, so that the heels come up in sight, and strike the surface forcibly; and the skill of the game is to time and aim the manœuvre so dexterously, that they hit the head and neck of another swimmer, who may, that moment, have just emerged from a plunge, and is then forcibly, and before breath can be taken, ducked down again. This feat is sure to raise loud shouts of laughter from the other porpoises, who are seen tumbling about, with their tawny soles flickering above water, in all directions. In a land where clothing is very scanty, and the sensations produced by cold water car pleasant, spectators, in thousands, being close to the scene, it is no wonder, where all are expert, that one hundred and fifty, or two hundred, are excited to plunge in and partake of the sport. After witnessing, from the balcony, the scene just described, I had gone into dress, when old Mynheer Van Starkenburgh, the fiscal or Chief Justice of the island, came in, requesting my company, in his boat, to go up to the harbour to his country house, called Buitenzorgh, where I had not yet been. I was just going to ask for some explanation, when such a sudden yell arose, such a confusion of shouts and screams, as made me instantly start up and grasp my sword, intending to rush down and turn out the guard; for there evidently was some terrible disaster in occurrence. Before I reached the antechamber, forgetful of the worthy fiscal, I met his orderly (*garde de chasse*), a mulatto, adorned with sword and belt. "Het is een Haayvisch, mynheer," said he taking off his hat, and speaking Dutch, the official language of Curacoa, the vernacular being Papiemento, a kind of broken Spanish—"*Het is een Haayvisch*" (it is a shark.) "*Ja*," interrupted Markus, the fiscal's waiting boy, "*een Haayvisch onda de vrouwen*," (a shark among the women.) "The devil quoth I; "Mr. Fiscal, what can be done to save those poor girls?" I wondered at the quiet gravity of my good-natured friend, on this, to my mind, dangerous occasion. He smiled, and said, "Oh! Captain, don't be uneasy, but go and see, for it will be a scene you shall never forget!" and with these words he came with me to the head of the balcony stairs. It was, certainly, an exciting moment; not a man or woman was to be seen on shore; all were in the water; all were vociferating and uttering the most discordant noises imaginable. The punts were already run on shore, in order to enable the scullers to partake of the sport; the harbour was everywhere studded with human heads above the water, forming a kind of shoal; and a whole dense line of swimmers barred the entrance from the fort to opposite my house, chiefly, and most numerous, in the deepest water, which they beat with their hands, and incessantly diving and plunging, presented a tumultuous belt from shore to shore. Some Negro boys and girls, attempting to enter, were driven back by the others, and it was some time before the real object of excitement could be made out. I had asked repeatedly, "Where is he?" "Wagt een heetge, mynheer," (wait a little) was the reply; and I now perceived, as the fiscal pointed to the spot, another belt of human swimmers, who had been roused, on the first cry, to take the water, and still more violently engaged. Advancing from the upper end of the harbour, they prevented the monster reaching the great lagoon, where he would infallibly have escaped, and drove him down within the narrow space between the houses.—There were troops of vociferous swimmers divided into bands, advancing and pursuing, until my eye caught sight of the great dorsal fin of the fish, which it was now evident was in utter dismay, shooting rapidly from space to space, endeavouring to swim low beneath the surface, but even eight or nine fathoms of depth left him no passage. Men and women, in whole masses, darted down into the deep, and scared him upward. Once he made a dash to pass under the piles of Mr. Basden's wharf, and got entangled. I could see him struggle to get free, and effect it, but, furious in his rage, it was visible that he was blown. He now made no further effort under water, swimming half his back high above the surface. Once or twice he lay motionless, his snout and eyes quite visible, and seemingly deliberating upon a fierce resolve. But anon, he was roused by a troop coming on him; he started like lightning, his tail quivering and now and then lashing the water into foam, he dashed at the middle of the seaward belt, which instantly redoubled in clamour and in diving, while all from above harbour came down in full cry. The shark plunged, and then rose, shooting in the violence of action his whole length above the surface, which glittered like a flash of silver in the sloping sun. Down again he went, darting along the line, to the deepest side, under Fort Amsterdam; but here the crowd and noise, the beating of the water with sculls and oars, from the shore, was most intense. He came up again, turned toward the upper harbour, floundered, uncertain of his purpose, and then started again, with rapidity to the side where we stood. Here he nearly grounded, but he fought off; his speed, however, was exhausted; he ran a short way upward, and then, in a rather lubberly way, came on shore on our side, at a little distance off, and hardly moved a fin before an axe was lifted and his tail cut off. This was the signal for an universal shout of triumph. He was by no means one of the largest, measuring something less than eleven feet in length, but was a true *Squalis Carcharias*, or raging shark, most dreaded by seamen. With all his vo[illegible] and fierceness, this shark is a real coward, as I had long before witnessed at Dominica. A drunken man, floating on the water, was about to be devoured by one of great size, one morning, while our people were washing the decks, when four seamen sprang overboard, and scared him away, towing the drunken fellow on shore, where they gave him a sound thrashing, by way of caution for the future. Boats or punts must be kept on shore during the battle with a shark, because, in the violent exertions used, their oars and bottoms might strike the swimmers or protect the fish.

COLONIAL ADVOCATES.—*Fisher's Colonial Magazine* embraces a vast field. The colonial empire of England, one would think, might afford matter for comment to half a dozen magazines. Canada ought to have its own periodical; so ought Australia, South Africa, and our Mediterranean possessions. These various interests being insufficiently represented in the world of periodicals, are well entitled to demand an explanation of suffrage. In the mean time, however, *Fisher's Magazine* performs its comprehensive duties in a very creditable manner. The articles are interesting and well-timed. If we might venture to advise the Editor, we would recommend him to leave India affairs on one side. The colonies properly so called, are quite as much as he can attend to, and Indian intelligence is already given by the *Asiatic Journal*, in a much more complete form than can be done by any magazine that does not devote itself exclusively.

Sir E. Bulwer has a new romance in the press, entitled "The last of the Barons;" Cooper has a new sea-tale called "The Jack O'Lanthron;" and "Boz" commences the year with a new monthly novel, "Martin Chuzzlewhit."

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